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Los Angeles, California---Price Ten Cents

# The GRAPHIC



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# THE GRAPHIC

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TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR



## JOHNSON'S DESERTION OF DUTY

HAVING been reassured by Attorney General Webb, that he may remain away from California not only sixty days, but as much longer as he chooses without jeopardizing his official position, drawing his salary for non-performance of duties, meanwhile, it is certain that Gov. Johnson will not return to Sacramento until the close of the campaign in which he has a personal interest. We have this criticism to offer in regard to his absenteeism. He has made not the slightest objection to the extraordinary acts of the lieutenant governor in the two months he has been away from the state, offering no protest to the overriding of courts, juries and constitution by his official understudy. To this extent he is blameable.

Of course, it is generally believed that Wallace is merely carrying out a secret understanding made with two of the leading newspaper supporters of the Johnson administration, but in the absence of a written agreement to this effect it is difficult to furnish the proof. We only know that several months ago the Johnson organs announced with positive assurance that no more judicial hangings would take place in California until after election. This statement, it is now apparent, was authorized.

For the sins of Wallace, then, Johnson is in large measure responsible and in disregarding his oath of office Wallace is probably no more peccant than Johnson. Wallace has arrogated to himself powers that call for his impeachment and Johnson by his silence and secret pact is equally guilty. If ever the recall deserved to be invoked and enforced it is in the case of these two recreant officials whose repeated violations of the constitution they took oath to defend have earned for them the reprisal of all law-abiding citizens. It is no excuse to say that a petition to abolish capital punishment was the motive for their malfeasance. Because 5 per cent of the total population of the state signed it entails no obligation on the executive office. The other 95 per cent has a right to be represented and, presumably, that overwhelming number is in favor of the enforcement of the law.

In his "Message to California" Gov. Johnson addresses himself to the "people of the state," but a careful reading of what follows indicates that it takes into account only those who sympathize with the new party whose propaganda he is trying to spread. They represent only a minority of the electorate. Of the 385,652 votes cast in 1910 for governor, Johnson received 177,191, leaving 202,461 opposed to his candidacy, divided between Bell, Wilson and Meade, the respective Democratic, Socialist and Prohibition nominees. Add to these the large number of Republicans whom he and his third party cohorts have disfranchised

and that fully 350,000 citizens, or more than half the voting population are out of sympathy with his course becomes apparent. In other words, a majority of the taxpayers whose interests are in opposition to those he represents are forced into the anomalous attitude of paying him a salary for preaching a gospel to which they do not and cannot subscribe. If Gov. Johnson owes any allegiance at all it is to the office into which he was inducted two years ago. He now conceives it to be his chief duty to act as leader in the dissemination of doctrines inimical to the beliefs of the majority of the people of California and to do that he proposes to remain away from the state that has engaged him to do certain things and for which he receives a salary paid largely by the majority whose interests he is opposing. Meanwhile, the acting governor continues to ignore the statutes and the decisions of judges and juries with no word of reprimand from the errant governor so busy in other directions. It is a curious and unsatisfactory state of affairs.

## COLLAPSE OF DIAZ' UPRISING

PROPOS the Diaz fiasco we are reminded of the epitaph on the three weeks' old infant whose parents caused to be cut in marble above the child's grave:

It is so soon that I am done for,  
I wonder what I was begun for.

Of all the illy-conceived, poorly executed "uprisings" known to modern times that of Gen. Felix Diaz' seems to have proved the stupidest. Scarcely more than a week old it was heralded with a flourish of trumpets by pro- (Porfirio) Diaz supporters this side the Rio Grande, which professed to see in the nephew's cause the reflex of his uncle's wishes. The former president was to hasten to Mexico from his retreat in France and lend to the revolt the force of his presence and precept. That he was 82 and not over-vigorous mentally entered not into their calculations. His coming was to set the republic aflame, so that the country would flock to the younger Diaz' standard and the march to the capital would be in the nature of a triumphal procession, with Madero several hundred leagues ahead of the vanguard headed for the tall timber.

Then followed cable news from the elder Diaz. He had no desire to leave his pleasant quarters; the caustic criticism of Madero attributed to him by a Paris correspondent was utterly repudiated and that he was in nowise in alliance with his nephew's course was made apparent. Came then from Mexico reports of bitter disappointment for Nephew Felix. The expected rally to his support in army and civil life was conspicuous by its absence. Vera Cruz, that had peacefully surrendered to his demand, held aloof and was coldly indifferent, save for the few hotheads in the inner citadel. The revolutionary sentiment had been greatly overrated and Diaz presented the pitiful figure of a leader without a following. When Gen. Beltran invested the port and called upon Diaz to capitulate the refusal of his troops to fight left him no option. Save for a few skirmishes, with the total of one hundred killed and wounded, this epitomizes the extent of the Diaz rebellion from start to finish. It was a lamentable blunder.

If the lesson conveyed proves anything it is that the rank-and-file citizenry is tired of the continuous struggle against the established order and is averse to giving it further countenance. The soldiers have had a surfeit of fighting; the rebels have had a pillar-to-post existence for months with a scanty commissary at all times, an empty treasury and selfish commanders in the main. Their souls cry out for a ces-

sation of hostilities, for an uninterrupted midday siesta, for a return to domestic life and a plethora of cigarette papers and the "makings." As for Diaz a court martial, a blank wall and the fate of Maximilian is promised. Perhaps Madero, in view of his own recent experience and out of deference to his predecessor, may extend clemency as in Gen. Reyes' case, but if the turmoil of civil war is to cease sharp reprisals in the form of military executions would seem to be necessary by way of terrible examples.

## "WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH AMERICA"

FROM Amos Pinchot, brother of Gifford, and a stalwart follower of the Colonel, we are in receipt of a brochure bearing the tentative title, "What's the matter with America." Tentative, because, lacking the query mark, it is affirmative rather than interrogatory. Mr. Pinchot, by inference, has gone out in the world to study the question, since he seems to deplore those histories of America written in the "oak-panelled libraries of more or less fossilized gentlemen, who are far removed from the stark realities of existence." Mr. Pinchot has fine scorn for these closet historians and it is with an idea, no doubt, of broadening the horizon they have narrowed that he has undertaken the task of telling what has been the real trouble in America in the past and is today. Incidentally, he essays to explain why the third party has come into existence.

England, France and the Netherlands, our "three mothers," are passed in review to show the stock and spirit of America. In Part II the War of the Revolution, which Mr. Pinchot is careful to point out, was not a war for independence, but a protest against the privileged class of England, and the predatory laws of that time provoke Mr. Pinchot into this reflection:

At this point we have a situation where Americans were practically prohibited from buying what they needed in the cheapest market or selling what they produced to the highest bidder—where they were obliged to pay enormous import duties on their food and clothing, on the necessities of life and of industry, and where transportation was in the hands of English monopolies and the colonists were obliged to pay whatever freight rates English companies demanded on everything that entered or left an American port.

Almost, we can imagine this to be an excerpt from one of Gov. Wilson's tariff speeches, it is so like the conditions of today as wrought by the nefarious high tariff system. In place of the English predatory class substitute the special interests fostered by the protection policy, which has bred the trusts, which, in turn, have been able to maintain the tariffs for half a century and largely through "big business" liberal contributions to the Republican party in quadrennial years. In fact, on page 19 of his pamphlet Mr. Pinchot is found stating that "The conditions of England while her privileged class was sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind of the Revolution, was like that of America today." We thank the able pamphleteer for the apt analogy.

Passing to his consideration of "America To-Day" in part IV we find Mr. Pinchot calling attention—as we have in these columns many times—to the war tax on dutiable imports which was doubled in 1862 and raised again in 1865 to 47 per cent and has been raised ever since, although the war terminated half a century ago. Mr. Pinchot rightly says that "predatory industrialism" is always shortsighted and he further observes: "In the case of the tariff, it hoped that the people would never see the sardonic humor of 'protection' applied only for the benefit of the strong and rich—of tariff 'poor-farms' to which only great corporate interests were admitted. But if the policy of privilege toward tariff has been shortsighted,



its administration of the whole industrial system has been more so. In its superb contempt for human intelligence, 'big business' seems to have hoped the people would fail to realize that history was repeating itself, and that even, as in colonial days they were forced to submit to the demands of England's privileged class, so now they are forced to divide the fruit of their labor with America's."

Here we will leave Mr. Pinchot to draw conclusions of our own, since the gentleman's premises are so much more convincing than his applications. Mr. Pinchot's presentation of facts admirably coincides with Gov. Wilson's viewpoint. The Democratic nominee insists that the first duty of his party when it shall have installed its presidential nominee is to get after the predatory interests that are unfairly fattening on the masses; to reduce the high duties that return no revenue to the national treasury, but benefit only the privileged class at the expense of the consumers. This is the Democratic program: Not to destroy legitimate industry, but to weed out the rank growths and let in air and light so that the smaller plants may have a fair chance.

Curiously enough, the third party, whose platform tariff plank demanded tariff revision, "because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States," no longer is advocating this policy. The third party organs have joined with the Republican party campaigners in attacking Gov. Wilson's attitude on the tariff and are preaching dire disaster to the country in case the Wilson policy goes into effect. Alarmed by the popularity of the Wilson issue they have fallen back on the old shibboleth of protection to American workingmen, forgetting or ignoring the revelations of recent years which have shown what a rank humbug this specious cry has proved. Mr. Pinchot surely knows that it was the demand for revision downward that gave us our insurgents, many of whom are now trailing after a false god, since Mr. Roosevelt is in no sense averse for lower duties. His past record proves that. Moreover, his heaviest financial backers are arrant standpatters. Frank Munsey in the New York Press, which he and his trust associates bought to support Roosevelt, denounces the Democratic demand for tariff revision and, of course, Mr. Perkins of the Steel Trust is not keen for a change. Again, we thank Mr. Pinchot for supporting our contention so ably in his premises that reveal "What's the Matter with America."

#### COMPULSORY VOTING ADVOCATED

REPLYING to the question as to how he believed presidential campaigns should be conducted Mr. Taft is quoted as saying, "In such a way as to bring out as many votes of the citizens as possible." Deploping the apathy of the intelligent electorate in regard to its duty in this respect, the President discusses various means for arousing interest and getting out the vote, reciting the activities of the press, various advertising devices and other forms of publicity. He rightly adds that the question of expense is the greatest difficulty, a campaign conducted in forty-eight states involving the expenditure of vast amounts. "At times," he says, "it seems more or less easy to raise considerable sums by popular subscriptions, but in the past the subscriptions have been by comparatively few persons of large financial interest. This has given rise to questions of motives, many unfounded, that, likely, will make the collection of funds most difficult."

Mr. Taft has stated a cause, but to our notion he has failed to suggest the true remedy for the national disease. Until the exercise of the suffrage right is made compulsory the heavy expense to lure the citizenry to the polls will continue and more or less of scandal and questioning of motives of contributors to the campaign funds will result. We believe that the imposition of a heavy fine for non-voting is the only way to solve this quadrennial problem. What applies to presidential elections is equally true of state and municipal elections. In order to avoid future scandal in the gathering of funds, we advocate the passage of a national statute, compelling every citizen eligible to vote to conform to the laws of registration in the

respective states. Failure to register, unless for good cause, should subject the delinquent to a heavy fine and neglect by the eligible voter to go to the polls should be followed by still heavier penalty. Get this measure on the statute books and all necessity for slush funds will be avoided.

We agree with Mr. Taft that the personal attacks by opposing candidates have no convincing effect on voters. They lower the tone of the discussion and divert attention from the real issues of the campaign. Dignity in men holding high office is demanded by the people and any lapse from accepted standards is detrimental to the candidate guilty of such dereliction. We hope to see, as a result of the publicity given to the campaign contributions of recent years, an agitation in favor of a plan that will automatically remove the necessity for the enormous expense in conducting national election campaigns and the remedy we suggest is, we submit, the only practical way to solve the problem.

#### HENEY'S EXPERT TESTIMONY

SAN FRANCISCO'S former graft prosecutor, Francis J. Heney, himself the target at one time for the assassin's bullet, calls attention to the fact that Schrank was cunning enough to choose a state that has abolished capital punishment as the scene of his crime. He also selected his weapon with great care. The former Arizona lawyer and gun expert points out that the intended murderer was sane enough to pick out a .38 caliber revolver with a .44 frame, the "sure-thing" kind when a finished job is desired. Mr. Heney scouts the idea of insanity, in view of these evidences to the contrary, and his arguments are not without weight. But we are shocked to find him eager for reprisals in this and similar cases in view of the attitude of his Bull Moose confederates in California. Does not Mr. Heney know that the governor is extremely tender of murderers and that the assistant governor weeps copiously whenever reprieve day rolls around? After would-be homicides have learned of the latitude for their kind by our benevolently-disposed officials they will flock to California for recreative target practice. Let us hope they will spare the gentlemen who are helping to make the state a paradise for them.

#### MENACING ASPECTS OF "TAG DAY"

CHICAGO'S experience with "tag day" practices is a replica of what has been noted in milder form in Los Angeles and other California cities in similar circumstances. Solicitation of money by a corps of young girls, no matter how worthy the cause, is attended by attempted familiarities more or less startling to the unsophisticated collectors, ranging from coarse jokes to subtle advances, made by men whose sense of the decencies is so dulled as to be of a negligible character. Sweet and innocent girls have gone crying to their homes, their feelings outraged, their sensibilities shocked by the treatment to which they have been subjected. Others of a perter nature have been anything but benefited by this license to accost strangers in the name of holy charity.

Mayor Harrison, after listening to the harrowing stories told by girls and women, has decided to refuse a permit for the annual "tag day" custom. He finds the price too great and will not countenance the indiscriminate solicitation. In this he is upheld by prominent club women and others whose knowledge of the situation has convinced them that the appeals for charity funds are attended by too many dangers. As one of the protesting women remarked, "If it robs young girls of their innocence then we had better get along without charity." The decision will be a blow to the Associated Charities which received upward of \$50,000 from the "tag day" returns of 1911, but if the other net results are as they have been depicted the cash receipts are not commensurate, nor would they be if quadrupled.

Of course, Southern California cities are not subjected in the same degree to the dangers that beset the charity fund solicitors in Chicago, but the principle is in nowise different. It is a practice fraught with menacing aspects and likely to bring sorrow in

to many a home. It is a pity to forego the opportunity to replenish the charity exchequer in this way, but unless a method can be devised to minimize the lurking dangers the duty is obvious. Chaperones might be provided for the fair-faced young applicants, but a Chicago clubwoman suggests that where this plan has been tried it might have been well to watch the chaperones. It is a subject that deserves the earnest attention of our philanthropic and energetic women whose opinions should have weight with local authorities in deciding upon a course of action in the future.

#### RESTRAINING OUR "TRANSPORTS"

AGAIN the highly progressive city government of Los Angeles has succeeded in solving the problem of the traffic congestion on the Pacific Electric Railway, unless Mayor George Alexander, or the Alembic Club, or the "mosquito councilman," Haines W. Reed, of the Good Government Organization, or the City Club, or the Socialists, or one of the several score other amateur elements which are enjoying themselves by experimenting in civic affairs, should see fit to file a protest. In this event it is quite in keeping with past performances that the entire matter will be hurled back into the arena of interminable debate and the relief so badly needed delayed for another year or more.

Tuesday, the city council decided to have the San Pedro street line built for the city on the installment plan, after the fashion of a newly married couple furnishing a house or buying a piano, as the city of Los Angeles is notoriously unable to build anything more elaborate than a reputation for picayune politics in its present condition of financial entanglement. It is "hoped" that the Pacific Electric, which has been accused of nearly everything from highway robbery to mayhem, will now be so good as to relieve the city of its embarrassment by building the line and accepting payment at the rate of one dollar down and a dollar once in a while, including interest, in return for which it will be graciously permitted to run its cars over the rails, until such time as the amateur government experimenters decide that the hour is ripe for a municipal railway. Then, the Pacific Electric will be allowed to build another railway, for its own use, on Los Angeles street.

Meanwhile, interurban folk are not allowing themselves the luxury of any transports of joy at the "solution" of the problem, as it has been solved so frequently of late that they have not yet entirely recovered from the strain of previous celebrations and the concomitant shocks upon discovering there was nothing to celebrate. Instead, they are smiling at the calm announcement in the Los Angeles Examiner that this action follows the discovery and exposure of the congested condition by that great journal, one year ago. Otherwise, the calmness with which the news has been received in the outer belt towns is almost epic.

#### ODDITIES OF THE PARK EPISODE

IT IS not surprising that Gov. Wilson could not place the former Princeton student Park, after a fifteen-year interval. But candor compels the statement that his letter of May 18, 1897, to the president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, indorsing Park for a position and testifying to his ability and promise as a scholar, is in marked conflict with the one of current issue sent to Vice-Chairman J. W. McAdoo of the Democratic national committee. In the latter communication Gov. Wilson confesses that he had forgotten all about Park, but having looked him up in the records of the university he now recalls him very clearly and adds, "I remember having been obliged to reject certain written work which he submitted for a degree because of its utter confusion of thought. It showed that he could neither think nor comprehend. His mind was of the sort that gets nothing correctly."

Greatly as we admire Gov. Wilson we are impelled to admit that he is fairly caught by his own prior indorsement and inasmuch as that was fresh from the scene of Park's scholastic work we must assume that



it more nearly reflects the facts than the later letter. In this respect Park has scored. But his charge against Wilson's educational democracy is another matter altogether. Our study of the ci-devant professor's mental attitude refutes the silly statements attributed to him by Park and leads us to believe that Gov. Wilson is on safe ground when he denies them in toto. "They are entirely false," declares the governor. "I never expressed the opinions he ascribes to me for the very good reason that I never entertained them." Really, it needed not this rejection to reassure his friends of the untenability of Park's position.

This episode, however, in which the governor's misplaced effort to help a student is so poorly requited at a later date indicates the yellow streak in a former student who owed nothing but loyalty to the man ready to aid him at a time when it counted. Whether he was a brilliant scholar or otherwise is of no concern to us; he is an ingrate, if not worse, and that is enough to damn Park in the eyes of the unprejudiced. If he really believed that Gov. Wilson had entertained the views placed in his mouth by Park remembrance of the personal favor once done him should have caused him to remain silent. His own candidate has held views utterly unlike those he now professes, and far more damnatory, but as a progressive his early derelictions are all excused. Gov. Wilson's alleged previous gaucheries might have been similarly forgiven by the man who was under obligation to his former mentor. However, we have yet to find any class-room utterances of Professor Wilson at all corroborative of the Park charge and until we do we must decline to accept his assertions as bona fide.

It is interesting to find another former Princeton man, a resident of Santa Ana, of the class of '83, coming to Park's defense, not by offering additional proof, but by advancing this ungrammatical and illogical conclusion. Says Mr. S. M. Davis of '83: "There is probably not much doubt in the mind of any one but that Mr. Park is stating the exact truth of what Governor Wilson said to him when he was a student under him in Princeton." Now, Mr. Davis tells that his education was pursued under Dr. McCosh, not under Dr. Wilson. We are glad of this admission for we should hate to think that a student under Dr. Wilson would so flout the rules of construction as to cause himself to deny what he was trying to affirm. He says there is probably not much doubt "but that," etc., which, of course, implies that there is doubt. Dr. Wilson can well afford to let this Princetonian of '83 keep on involving himself in verbal pitfalls. He is an alumnus who appears to have forgotten many things besides the employment of good diction.

#### DR. CARREL AND THE NOBEL PRIZE

THREE has the Nobel prize for research work and propagation of peace ideas come to this country. This year the award, carrying with it a purse of \$40,000, has been made to Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, whose long line of investigations since he joined the staff of the institute, has attracted world-wide attention. Perhaps his most remarkable discovery was in prolonging heart life after removal from the body to which it belonged. This he has demonstrated in the heart of a chicken which continued to pulsate for several months following its extirpation from the organism.

Since Alfred Nobel, scientist and the inventor of dynamite, died in Sweden in 1896 leaving a fund of \$9,000,000 providing for annual prizes in physics, chemistry, literature, (idealized), medicine and the propagation of peace ideas American has been honored on two occasions prior to this year's award. The first time was in 1906 when President Roosevelt was named as the recipient of the peace prize for his services in bringing about a cessation of hostilities between Russia and Japan. The following year Prof. A. A. Michelson of the University of Chicago was chosen for his researches in the field of physics and

now medicine is honored in this country through Dr. Carrel whose wonderful research work has been the talk of the civilized world.

Previous to his discovery that heart tissue could be made to function after separation from the body Dr. Carrel's career has been remarkable for the work performed in transplanting vital organs and tissues and with improved methods of the transfusion of blood. In restoring anaemic children by direct flow from the arteries of a healthy person his success has been little short of marvellous. His experiments have been on an extensive scale and the results given freely to the profession. In this way modern surgery has been greatly benefited which means, of course, that suffering mankind has profited by the research work of the doctor so signally honored this year. Dr. Carrel is of French birth. Graduating from the University of Lyons he next pursued his researches in the laboratory of McGill University in Montreal. Thence he went to Chicago University, where he remained until 1906 when Dr. Flexner induced him to continue his researches in the Rockefeller institute.

#### REFORMS IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

SAN FRANCISCO rejoices in a Commonwealth Club which is bending its energies to the accomplishment of needed changes in criminal procedure. Last year its good work was exemplified in securing the passage of legislative bills to simplify the procedure of getting a grand jury, and to put an end to the abuse of examining the grand jurors for prejudice before the indicted person could be tried. These were enacted into law and a constitutional amendment submitted, and ratified by the people, forbidding reversals for mere technical errors unless these have produced a miscarriage of justice. Both these reforms were badly needed and for the initial steps taken by the Commonwealth Club the state owes this altruistic organization a debt of gratitude.

Encouraged by the success attending its efforts the club appointed a new committee to work in unison with one named by the San Francisco Bar Association to recommend further changes in the line of criminal procedure. As a result the joint committees, after many weekly meetings and earnest discussions, have singled out four questions which, in the opinion of the members, are the source of the greatest evil in criminal procedure. These are:

1. Method of selecting trial jurors.
2. Number of jurors which should be required to render a verdict.
3. Weight to be given testimony of accomplices.
4. Instructions to juries.

Because of its importance and the difficulties of presenting a true remedy the selection of jurors is entitled to first consideration. Anyone who has followed an important criminal trial realizes what a waste of precious time is involved in the present method, which tends to bring into contempt our entire criminal jurisprudence. The suggestion of the committee is that the court itself, without interference of counsel should conduct the examination of talesmen. Next, that the privilege of examining a talesman for the purpose of exercise of peremptory challenge should be denied by statute. Third, that in conducting examinations on "particular causes of challenge" they should be limited by the trial court in its discretion. Fourth, jurors drawn on a trial panel should be disqualified from serving again within a year.

Nine jurors in the twelve are recommended as being qualified to render a verdict in criminal cases as in civil suits. Both sections of the penal code dealing with the testimony of an accomplice the joint committees would repeal, the weight of the evidence given to be left to the jury and the court and should not be discredited as a matter of law. Otherwise, it is almost impossible to satisfy justice in many instances. It is argued that the credibility of an accomplice, as well as that of other witnesses, should be a question of fact to be determined by the jury under proper instructions from the court.

As to the subject of instructions to juries in criminal cases everyone agrees there is room for vast im-

provement. No better example can be offered than that of the recent Darrow trial. Certain forms of instructions can be made statutory, thereby debarring clever counsel from ringing the changes on a proposition of law that in the mouth of the court amounts to an argument for the party proposing them. As a result misleading and confusing instructions issue and a miscarriage of justice results. We hope the judiciary committees in the legislature will give heed to these sensible recommendations with a view to the passage of the remedial measures sought.

#### HOW TO CHECK CRIMINAL VIOLENCE

TWO more women were murdered in California Tuesday, both in San Francisco, where news of Sacramento official leniency to homicides has ready circulation. Since the fashion is to coddle murderers in this state capital sentences are less prevalent. A Los Angeles judge cut the penalty to twenty years last week for a particularly brutal killing and in the northern part of the state jurists are avoiding the chance of having their court decisions interfered with by reducing the punishment to murderers. They argue, doubtless, that it is better to get a sentence imposed promptly than to run the risk of numerous reprieves with commutation of sentence after months of slobbobbery over the criminal. Commenting on the trade of the murderer, as evidenced by the revelations in the Becker-Rosenthal case, the New York Post says:

The severe administration of justice and the swift administration of justice are demanded by the situation. If anything has been made plain in this sordid Rosenthal affair, it is that the delays and uncertainties of justice from which we suffer more than any other nation, are a direct encouragement to crime. It has been made plain that the gangster fears punishment; he shrinks not only from the extreme penalty for murder, but from the possibility of a long term in prison. But our cluttered system of judicial procedure has given the criminal aid and comfort. Neither the certainty nor the swiftness of punishment is made vivid to him. If such extraordinary performances as the Thaw trial succeed in dulling the conscience of the ordinary decent citizen to the demands of justice, how can the effect upon the mind of the criminally inclined be anything but deplorable? A succession of criminal trials swiftly carried out, a succession of severe penalties justly inflicted, would act as an effective check to criminal violence.

Who can doubt the truth of this compelling argument? It is, in fact, what we have been placing before our readers for many weeks in the endeavor to arouse the citizenry to a just appreciation of the menace to society lurking in the pernicious doctrines voiced by certain newspapers and reflected by politicians in the executive office. California, of all states, has had ample demonstration of the fear held by criminals of capital punishment. But for this statute the McNamara trial might still be in progress and even if each had received the limit of imprisonment, without confession, the cry of "railroaded to the penitentiary" would be rung in our ears for decades to come. Their confession alone, made, in the one case, to escape the hangman's noose, is reason enough for the retention of the statute. But it is swift as well as sure administration of justice that is required to discourage crime and criminals. The "brotherhood of man" idea is beautiful in theory, but must not be carried too far. Let us have rational standards; let us show our youths that punishment is sure and swift to the evil-doer. Treat the jail inmate humanly; but lose no time in placing him where he will be able to resist temptation for a few years. As for the murderer his kind can be suppressed only by the prompt suppression of his kind.

#### More Political Clemency

It is rumored that when the present campaign is ended and Hiram Johnson resumes the governor's chair, Abe Ruef, former political boss, is to be released from San Quentin, where he is under a fourteen year sentence. It is alleged that Fremont Older has been given official promise that Ruef will be freed in less than two months and that Francis J. Heney has consented to clemency. Rudolph Spreckels has not been consulted, owing to the fact that the former backer of the San Francisco graft prosecution is no longer affiliated politically with the other principals in that campaign. Perhaps the deal can be effected with less friction before Johnson returns.



# J. M. Synge's Tragedies and a Queer Fantasy--By Randolph Bartlett

(THIRD OF A SERIES OF PAPERS ON SYNGE, YEATS AND LADY GREGORY--SIXTEENTH PAPER ON MODERN DRAMA)

I HAVE a supreme right to share suffering with any one; he who can realize the loveliness of the world, share its sorrows and can understand what is so wonderful in both, is in closest touch with the divine, and has come as near the understanding of the divine secret as man possibly can." Thus did Oscar Wilde from his prison cell epitomize the meaning of his own life, its sin and its punishment, its triumph and its disgrace. We have countless epigrams upon suffering, and its illuminating qualities, but after all, to try to make their spirit plain to those who have not realized it in their own lives is like expecting the boy to swim who never has been in the water. So it is that tragedy means to the audience just what each individual spectator brings to it. It may mean either tremendously more or woe-fully less than the author intended, but only those who approach it with the feeling of Wilde, that they "have a supreme right to share suffering with any one" will be able to enter into its depths and grasp its secrets entire.

Noble grief is the essence of tragedy. The mere punctuation of a drama by deaths or deeds of violence will not in itself make a tragedy. In the less complex civilization with which the Greeks dealt, it was difficult to conceive a sorrow which either would not result logically in death, or be consequent upon it. In modern times Orestes' revenge doubtless would have taken a more subtle form than mere slaughter, but the ancient Greek was simple and direct in thought and action. Thus there is no great credit due to the Greek tragedians for that "classic simplicity" of which we hear so much, for they wrote at a time when right was white, and wrong was black, and there were no gray shades in between, and one path led to life and the other to death. In such circumstances truth demanded simplicity.

As the world has progressed and society become infinitely varied in its ideals and complexities, the meaning of the word tragedy has developed likewise. The writer of a society tragedy of today scorns the sword as the solution of the problems of life. It is one of the rules now that the knot must not be cut, but the slave must tear away at it with bleeding fingers throughout life. Yet even in this civilization of to-day there are corners where life is as simple as it was in the time of Euripides. Two tragic poets have discovered these corners, Wilfrid Wilson Gibson and John M. Synge. Unlike the Greeks, it was not among the aristocracy they found their tragedies, but close to the soil, and Gibson, in "Daily Bread" and Synge in "Riders to the Sea" have restored to tragedy something of its original meaning.

From the home of the aged Maurya, six men have gone out to the sea and have not returned, four sons, her husband, and her husband's father. One, Michael, is now away on a ship, and the youngest, Bartley, is about to sail from the island to the mainland to a fair. To Maurya's two daughters is sent the clothing of a man whose body has been found washed up on the coast, and they discover that it belonged to the absent brother. They keep the news from their mother, who is so broken with grief and foreboding that she is able to make only the weakest sort of a protest at the departure of Bartley. As she looks out after him she tells her daughters that she has seen Michael with him, and, overwhelmed with foreboding the girls tell her of Michael's death. So thoroughly are they all convinced of the imminence of the tragedy that the information that Bartley has been drowned scarcely brings any shock. It is this sense of the inevitable, the irresistible, which pervades the play and gives it majesty and calmness. The last of the eight men of the house has gone, and Maurya, gripped by a grief that is beyond the tears and the keening of others, says:

MAURYA (Raising her head and speaking as if she did not see the people around her). They're all gone now, and there isn't anything more the sea can do for me—I'll have no call now to be up crying and praying when the wind breaks from the south, and you can hear the surf is in the east, and the surf is in the west, making a great stir with the two noises, and they hitting one on the other. I'll have no call now to be going down and getting holy water in the dark nights after Samhain, and I won't care what way the sea is when the other women will be keening. (To Nora) Give me the holy water, Nora, there's a small sup still on the dresser.

(Nora gives it to her. Maurya drops Michael's clothes across Bartley's feet, and sprinkles the holy water over him.)

It isn't that I haven't prayed for you, Bartley, to the Almighty God. It isn't that I haven't said prayers in the dark night till you wouldn't know what I'll be saying; but it's a great rest I'll have now, and it's time surely. It's great rest I'll have now, and great sleeping in the long nights after

claims Deirdre as his wife, but she commits suicide Samhain, if it's only a bit of wet flour we do have to eat, and maybe a fish that would be stinking.

Michael has a clean burial in the far north, by the grace of the Almighty God. Bartley will have a fine coffin out of the white boards, and a deep grave surely. What more can we want than that? No man at all can be living forever, and we must be satisfied.

Judged merely as a story it would never be able to find its way even into the fifteen-cent magazines, but Synge has made out of his theme what is generally regarded as the greatest masterpiece of modern tragedy. The reason is that there is not so much as a surplus comma, and noble grief, the essence of tragedy, thrills each line with its burden of human anguish.

Not so the other Synge tragedy, "Deirdre of the Sorrows." This beautiful, semi-mythical heroine has been a favorite with the poets of Ireland for many a year. Conchubor, the aged king of Ulster, has sent Deirdre to a secluded place while she is still a child, to be reared by a nurse, Lavarcham, to become his queen. As she reaches womanhood she meets, in her rambles through the forest, Naisi and his two brothers, and she and Naisi fall in love. Conchubor brings word that the time has come for her to become his wife. She pleads with him, asks for time, but he is growing too old to wait. Two days more and he will send for her. She escapes with Naisi and goes to Alban—a part of Scotland—and for seven years she lives with Naisi, his brothers alone accompanying them. Then comes an ambassador from Conchubor, with guarantees of safety if only they will return to Ulster. The messages are received with suspicion and the elopers are too well satisfied with their present happiness to be lured into danger. But there comes to Deirdre a fear that Naisi's love will not last forever, that when youth begins to leave there comes to Deirdre a fear that Naisi's love will feel that at such time it is better they should be living in the courts of Conchubor, if, indeed, death does not come sooner. So she urges the acceptance of Conchubor's invitation:

DEIRDRE. There's reason all times for an end that's come. And I'm well pleased, Naisi, we're going forward in the winter, the time the sun has a low place, and the moon has her mastery in a dark sky, for it's you and I are well lodged our last day, where there is a light behind the clear trees, and the berries on the thorns are a red wall.

NAISI. If our time in this place is ended, come away without Ainnle and Ardán to the woods of the east, for it's right to be away from all people when two lovers have their love only. Come away and we'll be safe always.

DEIRDRE (Broken hearted). There's no safe place, Naisi, on the ridge of the world. . . . And it's in the quiet woods I've seen them digging our grave, throwing out the clay on leaves are bright and withered.

NAISI (Still more eagerly). Come away, Deirdre, and it's little we'll think of safety or the grave beyond it, and we resting in a little corner between the daytime and the long night.

DEIRDRE (Clearly and gravely). It's this hour we're between the daytime and a night where there is sleep forever, and isn't it a better thing to be following on to a near death, than to be bending the head down, and dragging with the feet, and seeing one day a blight showing upon love where it is sweet and tender.

NAISI (His voice broken with distraction). If a near death is coming what will be my trouble losing the earth and the stars over it, and you, Deirdre, are their flame and bright crown? Come away into the safety of the woods.

DEIRDRE (Shaking her head slowly). There are many ways to wither love as there are stars in a night of Samhain; but there is no way to keep life, or love with it, a short space only. . . . It's for that there's nothing lonesome like a love is watching out the time most lovers do be sleeping. . . . It's for that we're setting out for Emain Macha when the tide turns on the sand.

NAISI (Giving in). You're right, maybe. It should be a poor thing to see great lovers and they sleepy and old.

DEIRDRE (With a more tender intensity). We're seven years without roughness or growing weary; seven years so sweet and shining, the gods would be hard set to give us seven days the like of them. It's for that we're going to Emain, where there'll be a rest for ever, or a place for forgetting, in great crowds and they making a stir.

NAISI (Very softly). We'll go surely, in place of keeping a watch on a love had no match and it wasting away.

Then comes the fulfillment of the prophecy that was made when Deirdre was born, and caused her to be known as Deirdre of the Sorrows, who should bring grief to those nearest to her. They return to Ulster, and Conchubor proves false to his promises. Naisi and his brothers are slain, and the high king

over the body of her lover. After "Riders to the Sea" it is quite cheerful. Deirdre had her seven years of unalloyed happiness with the man she loved, and there is no lament in her last words as she sinks beside Naisi: "It's a pitiful thing, Conchubor, you have done this night at Emain; yet a thing will be a joy and triumph to the ends of life and time." In Lady Gregory's "Grania," a close parallel of Deirdre, there is a tragedy without this triumphant note in the finale.

Of Synge's six plays, "The Shadow of the Glen" is the most subtle. Loneliness of a woman's heart, calling for companionship which she does not find in her husband, is "the shadow." There are few who pass that way, so far is the cottage from the beaten paths. The husband, Dan Burke, evidently suspects his wife Nora of familiarity with a young neighbor, Michael Dara, and feigns death. A tramp comes to the house and Nora tells him of the situation, and induces him to watch by the body while she goes for Michael. While she is away Dan reveals the fact that he is alive, and arms himself with a heavy stick, to punish Nora for the scene which he anticipates. Nora and Michael return, the tramp feigns sleep, Michael learns that Nora will inherit a fair bit of property from her husband, and urges himself upon her, but she only half encourages him. Dan leaps from his bier, and brandishing his stick, orders Nora from the house into the storm. Michael's affection cools, and suggests that Nora can find shelter in the workhouse. Then the tramp comes forward and draws an alluring picture of the pleasures of the open road and the companionship that she has always lacked. They go out together, and then it is Dan who suddenly becomes aware of the shadow hovering over the Glen. Michael is about to slink out after Nora and the tramp have gone, but Dan throws away his stick and invites him to stay, conveniently forgetting that the commercial suitor was more the offender than Nora, who, after all, had only passed the time of day with what few passers-by happened into that remote corner of the world.

It is a simple matter to build up an allegory about this exquisite little fantasy, if one so desires. Dan Burke might represent any husband, concerned exclusively with his worldly affairs, making his home unattractive, excluding the cheerful sort of companionship that brightens the life. Nora might be any woman, with the universal desire for sociability, the necessity of interests outside the kitchen, striving against the rigid matrimonial shackles and grasping what crumbs of consolation fall to her lot. Michael might be any scheming man, thinking to take advantage of the woman's need, for his own ends. The tramp might be a real soul mate, with nothing to offer but sympathetic courage when life's storms are beating down, and a soul that understands. And it is the one who helped the woman and not the one who would have made her his victim that the husband hates.

I say merely that this may be done by those who so desire. There is no external evidence that Synge had any such intention.

So much for John M. Synge, probably Ireland's greatest literary genius, to whom his contemporary, William Butler Yeats, pays this tribute: "I planned to establish a dramatic movement upon the popular passions, as the ritual of religion is established in the emotions that surround birth, and death, and marriage, and it was only the coming of the unclassifiable, uncontrollable, capricious, uncompromising genius of J. M. Synge that altered the direction of the movement and made it individual, critical and combative." So Synge still dominates the Irish school, with his exquisite symbolism, his perfect realism and his classic tragedy.

(Next week—Lady Gregory's historical tragedies, "Grania," "Kincora," "Dervorgilla.")

## GRAPHITES

Former Senator Lorimer evidences his contempt of all things national by turning his Chicago bank into a state trust and savings institution.

While Gov. Johnson is away inciting to Progressive upheaval elsewhere in the country he is likely to return home to find his own state won by Wilson and with no appreciable results in the eastern states for his three months' campaigning.

Former Gov. Pardee returns from a trip up in Humboldt county to assure us that "the Redwood region is safe for Roosevelt." Dr. Pardee is including much dead wood when he predicts 115,000 majority for the Colonel. We suspect the tall pines have been indulging in tall whispers to the Oakland statesman.



## SIDELIGHTS ON THE FRENCH NATION

IT IS no less difficult than interesting to generalize the characteristics of any nation. It is difficult, almost impossible, to arrive at the truth in general terms even of our own people; how much more difficult must it be to do so of any foreign nation, even when one lives long years among them.

We have a way of taking things for granted simply because we accept without personal investigation, and with a good deal of prejudice, the statements of others. We hear, for instance, that the Spanish are vindictive and lazy. But are they really so? Travelers in Spain who have looked upon these people with a sympathetic eye, say that they are more to be pitied than blamed. We hear all sorts of things about the French, especially on the score of morality. Are these things true? Well, their views on many points of ethics and morality differ radically from ours, but who will prove that we are not wrong and they right, taking into consideration our different circumstances? No cat ever thinks a dog has a good character, nor does any dog ever think well of the ways of his friend, the cat. But it must be acknowledged that the ways in which these two animals find it necessary to get their livings, the cat by cunning, the dog by open chase, has led to the formation of their characters as we today know them. And, personally, do we not admire the open chase more than the cunning simply because it is, on the whole, safer for us?

To the average Anglo-Saxon the French must seem curious, to say the least of it. The only nation in Europe today that is generally reputed to be in complete sympathy with the French is the Irish,—and there is a good deal of Celtic blood in both of them. Both of them show (so it seems to me) the same "laissez aller," both of them have the same quick temper, and neither the one nor the other loves work more than pleasure.

But, in regard to this matter of work, which of us likes fruitless toil? Where will you find the man who does not hate to plow the ground when he knows perfectly well that very little earning can ever come from it? Will a clerk in store or bank work with all his might and main if he knows that no effort on his part will ever bring him beyond a certain meager wage? Certainly not! We fortunate Americans often judge foreign nations by our own great opportunities. Seeing all these men sitting day after day on the boulevards drinking coffee I have frequently heard one of my countrymen remark, scornfully enough: "Why don't they go to work?" I should rather ask: "Why don't they have the courage to pull up stakes and move, immigrate?" That is what the German does and, to an extent, the Italian; why not the French?

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"Well, there are two causes as I see it, and neither of them has anything whatever to do either with courage or energy. The French people are strongly patriotic and love their homes; and the French people are not mercenary. Now, these are characteristics which we must all admire. At least we are taught to admire them; whether we really admire them or not is hard to say. Most people, not French, would go anywhere and do anything almost for the sake of fortune, but this strong desire for gain does not seem to be part of the French character. The Frenchman would rather have poverty in France than wealth elsewhere. A beautiful sentiment, is it not?

Once we have grasped this fact—which seems incredible to most of us, I think—we see what influence it has on the French character in general. It explains that instinct of saving money, but not investing it, it explains that desire to make a home, and that inordinate pride in the home; for the average French family would rather be caught in direct dishonesty than to be found in a poorly-furnished apartment. At first, this looks like mere show-off,—and so it is, in a way. But it results from that deep-seated pride in what they call the "interior." They have no word for home, and that idea to them does not represent cosiness and comfort without a bit of style, but rather a representation of their family well-being, their right to claim respect.

Let me, speaking of this, give a few simple details. I know families here who have what we would call very small incomes, say fifteen hundred dollars a year. Of that sum nearly one-half will go for rent and taxes, the amount of the taxes here depending upon the amount of rent paid,—and there will be a mass of furniture in the apartment which must represent between five and ten thousand dollars in original outlay. In this fine nest the family lives in the very smallest way, entertaining once a year in the most elaborate fashion, so as to show their perfect respectability according to French standards.

Of course, a furniture investment is a mighty poor thing, yet this love and pride in the home is beautiful; and we must remember that there are very few chances for the small investor here in France. To get more than three per cent for your money is difficult, and then no chance for a profitable turn-

over. So the Frenchman, living this way, may be all wrong according to our standards and our circumstances, but he is all right according to the old French standard. It is not pleasant to eat raw fish, but it is excusable for the castaway who has no fire.

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Now the French are emotional and we often take it for granted that, because they are emotional, they also lack common manliness and nerve. We would not, at home, have much faith in a man who would fall on his brother's neck and kiss him on both cheeks, or a man who would shed tears all up and down the floor of the railway carriage because he was being separated from his mother-in-law. But these things here go hand in hand with most unusual examples of nerve. You have only to watch the aviators to become convinced of that. Only the other day one man here went after the altitude record. He was up about three miles and going still higher when his motor broke, almost shaking him out of his seat. Did his emotionalism then get the better of him? Did he shrug his shoulders and give up without an effort as you often see them do in smaller matters? Not a bit of it! He held on to his levers and glided safely to the ground. And yet men of exactly the same character will almost shed tears because they miss a shot on the golf-links, and generally do actually shed tears if they fail to win in an automobile race. Nerve? Why, they are full of it! I ride much in taxis and have often been near to a smash-up, but the fatal end has always just been avoided by the skill and wonderfully quick action of the chauffeur. There is no deception possible here. You are sitting right behind the man, able to see every movement, and his presence of mind is nothing less than remarkable. And yet they are mostly fat and chubby, habitual drinkers, and as far removed from the athletic type as anything that is possible to imagine.

Speaking of drink, I was getting my winter's supply of coal into the house last week. When the man came up to get his tip, which he certainly deserved, for he had to carry the heavy sacks through the house and garden, around to the cellar door and down a steep, winding stairway, I said to him:

"It's hard work, isn't it?"

"Sure!" he said.

"Well," I said, you'd better be glad you don't have to work like the men down by the river who unload cement from the boats."

"No," he answered, "I wouldn't like to do that. That's the heaviest kind of work!"

"But," I said, "the thing that always surprises me is to see how those men are constantly drinking."

"Oh!" he said. "Their legs—! They'd give out if it wasn't for the drink."

"But," I objected, "I should think too much drink would be bad for them."

"So it is! So it is!" he answered. "Too much drink puts their legs out, too. It's just as bad as too little!"

That last sentence holds the crux of the whole argument. Too much is as bad as too little, but, for hard physical labor, a stimulant is necessary. And I need not add that my coal man did not neglect to live according to his beliefs.

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I am convinced that this, combined with sexual excesses, is sufficient to account for much that even the people themselves are constantly complaining of here. For drink, even in small quantities, taken regularly day after day, destroys real hustling energy as sure as possible. Better an occasional spree than this daily tittle.

Add to this the weight of tradition, and you see that the French nation is carrying a yoke of enormous weight. This traditionalism is what a French writer has named "Monsieur Lebourau," the title of a play which we might translate "Red Tape." For you will find everywhere that things are done in a stupid way simply because they have been done that way since time immemorial. You will find that certain of the laws which govern the French people today date back more than a hundred years.

One thing that is hard to understand is French conceit, yet even in this matter, which seems so contemptible at first sight, we have only to look back to the time of the great Napoleon to find its root. And we have no reason to be surprised that the French in those days were proud and arrogant. Were they not the conquerors of the world?

It was that very arrogance that brought about their crushing defeat in '71. And I may add that, since the war, Germany has adopted a good deal of this same self-satisfied air, but their wise emperor sees to it that when they boast that they are the strongest nation in Europe they really are so. It is not mere talk.

But the matter of "Monsieur Lebourau" is simply astonishing in its results. You know, of course, that a French warship was blown up last summer and a number of sailors lost their lives. The cause has been proved to be the bad material used in the manufacture of the powder which explodes spontaneously. Congress has met and passed necessary laws to bring

about a change. But when? Immediately? Not at all! The law comes into effect when present contracts expire! In other words, the powder manufactories are authorized to go on making the same powder in the same dangerous way for a year or two more! I get these facts from the French papers. They seem also impossible to believe (even in France). But I have seen no denial.

October 7, 1912. FRANK PATTERSON.

## WHEN THE BIG FLEET SAILED

TODAY the great Atlantic fleet left New York, the largest assemblage of warships ever seen in this country. They had crept in singly or by twos and threes while the city slept and ranged themselves in the Hudson from Twenty-fourth street to Spuyten Duvel. They left amid the fanfare of trumpets, and the flash and crash of cannon. Ship after ship passed, trailing big streamers of smoke, signaling as they went their respect to President Taft who in the naval yacht Mayflower about under the upright arm of the Goddess of Liberty stood to review this most impressive gathering of ships ever witnessed by a President. Two hours and they were gone—the great gray ships, 123 of them—following so swiftly the one before another that the mind, bewildered, scarcely took in their significance, and their terrific possibilities of destruction.

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Yet as I looked at them from Riverside Drive in the evening—hulls and turrets outlined with electric bulbs stretching up and down the river as far as eye could see—they seemed, those near at hand, like pretty toys made like evanescent fireworks to please the eye. And as I saw them outlined against the sky growing fainter in the distance, the great arms stretching up lost their semblance to military masts and became fiery crosses hanging in the sky; crucifixions with glowing arms outstretched seeming to plead that war and the grim horrors may cease and peace come to a tortured world. If the two battle-ships a year that we have been building, that President Taft is urging us to go on building in the future, can bring peace, perhaps we are justified in the expense incurred.

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But as the President reminds us, "There are a great many conscientious peace-lovers who resent the expenditure of a dollar for a battle ship. Their theory is that we can reach a peaceful solution of international contests earlier if we begin the disarmament." But this cannot be so long as we put national importance above human importance. If peace means nothing more than armed neutrality then let us go on spending \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 on a ship; \$20,000,000 to \$24,000,000 a year for vessels that, in the nature of such things, must become obsolete in ten years, while human beings in the world are hungry for lack of the peace that means brotherly love and understanding irrespective of national lines; and let us go on spending money needed for food for spectacles that please the populace.

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Great throngs visited the ships; great throngs filled Riverside Drive and thrilled to the festoons of light, and the names of military heroes blazoned forth and the sight of ships that seemed to shout "Great is the glory of the United States!" Is the United States to be no greater than the strength of the steel plate in an armored warship? Is there not a glory of nations as of men, spiritual and no material, holding itself above the petty display of physical strength? Is the United States forever to be an arena for the display of political prowess?

New York, Oct. 21, 1912.

ANNE PAGE.

## Dilemma for the Greeks

What was seemingly an instance of great self sacrifice and patriotism for the mother country occurred this week when members of the congregation of the local Greek church sold for \$10,000 the lot upon which they had been planning to erect an edifice for devotional purposes, and which represented the savings of years. The full amount is to be sent back to Greece to aid in the fight against Turkey. Let those who will say it is not so much patriotism as fear that prompted the move, I prefer to believe it is the nobler motive even though I am reminded that the Greek government is autocratic, in fact, almost despotic over its citizens in foreign countries. I understand that any able bodied Greek who does not return when his country calls, no matter how far away he may be, becomes practically expatriated, and if he ever returns to Greece, he incurs the capital punishment of a deserter. There are large numbers of local Greeks seriously embarrassed by this custom. They are prospering here, but had hoped to save enough to be able to return to Greece at a later period and pass their declining years in luxury among their friends. They do not want to go back to fight now, but if they do not, they may never see the fatherland again. No wonder they are troubled.



# By the Way



## Relic of A. P. A.

I have it on good authority that there is to be a concerted effort on the part of the non-Catholics of the city to form a solid voting phalanx to keep Judge Paul McCormick from being re-elected to his seat on the superior bench at the coming election, and that his supporters are worried by this opposition. It is solely on the ground that he is a Catholic, and not because of any judicial mistakes or other grievances. This, if true, and I have good reason to believe it is, is a miserable piece of work, for when the state has passed laws in its attempt to keep partisan politics out of the judiciary it seems pitiful that religious differences of opinion and faith should be allowed to interfere. Judge McCormick is a capable jurist and is perhaps one of the most popular members of the judiciary in the county. This movement is remindful of the fanatical days of the A. P. A. activities.

## Work for Humane Society

With the Guy Eddie case brought before the bar of the Superior court, the officers of the Humane Society can now get active in other directions, and there is one spot which seems to be beckoning frantically for attention, before the matter blazes into public view with a race riot. The particular orientation is southeast of Main street, and the center of the trouble is at Luna Park, where white girls, scarcely out of their teens, are seen whirling around in the dizzy waltz and abandoned two step, verging almost on the bunny hug and grizzly bear, in the arms of negroes. The park has been set apart as a resort for the colored population of Los Angeles by the owners who recently acquired the property. Prompt action is desirable.

## No Extra Charge—Yet

Despite the fact that a daily newspaper this week published an article to the contrary, it is not likely that the local eating houses of the better class will adopt the New York system of making an extra charge for bread and butter when served with meals. Los Angeles restaurateurs affirm that the people on the coast have been spoiled ever since the days of '49 when a whole meal was thrown in with the meat order. Later, it came to be coffee, or tea, potatoes, and bread and butter, and only a few years ago the drink was made an extra. Recently, potatoes became a separate item and the tavern keepers believe they are now charging all the traffic will bear, for Los Angeles is so cafeteria-ridden that an overcharge might send the diners back to these "help yourself" houses. It is said that the story appeared in the daily paper because of the usual desire of a city editor to follow up a telegraph story with a local news end. Let us hope for the best, and meantime, eat all the bread and butter we can, while it is free.

## After a Long Wait

Henry E. Carter, former state senator and deputy attorney general, now publishing a weekly newspaper in Wilmington, is again started on the road to prosperity. At one time Carter was on the verge of entering the millionaire class with Herman Lichtenberger and other well known capitalists. That was several years ago in Searchlight, Nev., where a syndicate of Los Angelans took over certain mining claims. They struck it rich, but water swamped them at the thousand-foot level. Carter and his friends poured their fortunes into the property, but to no avail. They were finally forced to quit, because they were at the end of their resources. The mine was idle for more than four years, but recently a New York crowd secured an option, and this week the first payment was made—more than half a million dollars it is reported. As a result, Lichtenberger, Carter and the others are likely to regain what they put into the property and even show a profit.

## Soldiers of Fortune Happy

Cap Rhys Price, one of the former leaders of the California contingent of soldiers of fortune, who fought in the recent Mexican rebellion, and who narrowly escaped serving a long term at McNeil's Island for violating the neutrality laws, is in San

Francisco gathering together his former associates with the idea of starting at an early date to join the Servian army. Captain Price originally sent out the call to his men to go to help the Greeks fight against Turkey, but the Servian consul at San Francisco, I am told, made a more attractive offer to Price, and the allegiance was switched. I am informed that great care will be used to evade the neutrality laws, and that the men will not actually engage with Servia until they land in that country. They will go overland to New York, thence to their destination by a Servian steamer, through the Mediterranean.

## Wagers Are Scarce

To this time there has not been a great deal of election betting noted. The prevailing odds appear to be 3 to 1 that Woodrow Wilson will be elected President, with few takers. That California will not give Roosevelt more than 20,000 plurality is being offered, in addition to the wager that the Progressive National ticket will not carry five states, or will not win in Pennsylvania or Kansas.

## Admitted the "Corn"

Frederick Palmer, namesake of the distinguished war correspondent of Collier's Weekly, who has his own share of fame, particularly in the western theatrical world for his able editing of The Rounder, the players' organ, published in this city, is still chuckling over an experience he had this week. Palmer was strolling about in the lobby of the Hotel Alexandria when a man stepped up to him, and said, "Excuse me, sir, but I understand you are married to 'Happyana' Robinson, that little coon shouter down at Brink's." Palmer admitted the allegation, but did not mention the fact that he had been enjoying nine years of wedded bliss, and that before engaging in journalism they had barnstormed and played one night stands in everything from minstrelsy to Uncle Tom's Cabin. The stranger went on, "Well, you know I saw you hanging around the Auditorium down at Venice this summer while she was singing there, and I said to my wife, 'They can't fool me, he's dead stuck on that little girl, and I'll bet a hat it won't be long before they're married.' You won all right," said Palmer.

## High School Assessments

I hear dissatisfaction expressed over the many demands made upon pupils in the high school for contributions to various matters foreign to the curriculum. Recently, those attending the Los Angeles high school have been taxed several dollars for banners, etc., which is a serious drain on many pupils, whose parents cannot afford the outlay, yet who feel that they cannot make their children conspicuous by refusing. It is said that these assessments are largely responsible for much of the pilfering of text books and other property. Perhaps the board of education might inquire into this phase of school life.

## "News" May Be Tinctured

It is interesting to note that while those in control of the principal Los Angeles newspapers continue to take sides in the Mexican controversy, apparently in a disinterested spirit, all own to material interests, which naturally cause their viewpoint to be more or less tintured. General Otis and Harry Chandler control ranch lands and other valuable Mexican properties worth millions, while William Randolph Hearst has mines, lands and other possessions in Mexico, the value of which also runs into five figures. E. T. Earl and his associates of the Sinaloa Land Company have in that property an estate said to be worth more than \$6,000,000, although to this time it has proved anything but a source of actual profit.

## And Lo! There Was Light!

I am delighted to learn that the erudite Charles F. Lummis, who was stricken with blindness about a year ago, has regained his sight. He ought to be good for a semi-historical novel, with Acoma or that region as the scene of the story and the period dating back to the sixteenth century. With his knowledge of the Southwest a rarely entertaining volume should result.

## Earnest in His Field

Ernest Field, for several years at the head of the educational department of the Bobbs-Merrill company, publishers at Indianapolis, is coming to Los Angeles next month to engage in the advertising and publicity field here. He has already been appointed publicity director for the University of Redlands, a Baptist institution of which his father, the Rev. Jasper Newton Field, is the president. Field entered the advertising business in an almost accidental manner. Several years ago he learned that a prize was offered for the best advertisement submitted at an ad men's convention held at Omaha. He wrote out one for a clothing firm and sent it to the contest manager, and thought no more about it. Three weeks later the first prize was sent to him. The In-

dianapolis papers gave him columns of publicity, and he was invited to write ads for local firms. He accepted two contracts, but has retained his regular position until the present time, when he is to devote his entire energies to the publicity end of business.

## Example May Not Be Emulated

Banking interests of the city not yet have decided to follow in the wake of the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank in extending their business hours. So far as the clearing house is concerned, it has advised each separate institution that it is at liberty to do as its managers may see fit. At first, it was thought that all the trust companies would emulate the Citizens' example, but it is now more than probable that the Citizens Trust and the All Night & Day will have a monopoly of the after-regular-hour financial business.

## After a Printing Graft

San Francisco is to vote on certain charter amendments in two weeks, among them a proposition by which the city is to go into the publishing business, but not along the lines of the Los Angeles municipal publication. Instead, San Francisco is to issue an official bulletin of municipal doings, carrying all the city ordinances and official data only. This is expected to scotch a graft that has cost the city about \$40,000 a year. The Los Angeles Municipal News does not print any of the city's official advertising, which is still costing the city about \$60,000 a year, in addition to the \$36,000 a year paid out annually for the city's official organ. It must have been in continuous publication for a year before it is eligible.

## To Shed Auxiliaries

It is more than likely that the Southern Pacific as well as the J. J. Hill interest will soon dispose of its coastwise steamship properties. It is believed that the interstate commerce commission will rule that no railroad has a right to own such competing lines as the Pacific Navigating Company, controlled by the Southern Pacific, and the Pacific Coast Steamship company, owned by the Hill interests. It is reported that the New Haven and Hartford on the Atlantic coast already has divorced itself from a similar situation. The Pacific Coast Steamship company has been a Hill auxiliary for years, while the Pacific Navigation Company was lately acquired by the Oregon Railways & Navigation Company, which is a Southern Pacific enterprise.

## Program of a Dynamiter

Ortie McManigal, who is to be the star reserve witness in the labor trials now in progress in Indianapolis, has written to a Los Angeles friend that he does not expect to return to the jail here much before February 1, as he has been given to understand that the cases will not be concluded in less than three months. When they are disposed of and the necessary formalities observed McManigal is to be given his freedom, proceeding from here to South America or Central America to begin life anew.

## To Get a Glimpse of Broadway

Julian Johnson, dramatic critic of the Times, left this week for a flying visit to New York, expecting to be back at his desk within a month. His friends say it is merely a pleasure trip, but there is a faint rumor afloat that he has opened negotiations with a well known New York producer for one of his plays and that his visit is to consummate the deal. Besides attending to his dramatic reviews on the Times, he has been writing a few skits, including magazine articles, the latest being "A New Phase of Western Drama" which appeared recently in the Dramatic Mirror. It was a review of the work being done in Los Angeles in the producing field. In his absence Harry C. Carr and Anthony Anderson, who writes so informally of art and artists, will attend to his work.

## Von Blon May Exchange Desks

There has been a repeated rumor along the Rialto that John Von Blon, who for the last fourteen years has been city editor of the Times, is to yield his chair to Harry Carr, whose activities of late have been concentrated in the pink sheet. Von, they tell me, is slated for another berth, possibly the telegraph desk. He yearns for a change. Carr is keen after human interest stories, and it is likely that under his direction the local forces would turn in fewer facts and figures and routine matter and more of the hot stuff that is so dear to the Examiner heart.

## Nellis' Commendable Motives

It is gratifying to note that Superintendent Nellis of the Whittier State school has been able to triumph over his detractors. While the new superintendent's publicity campaign has been overdone, his honor system and other ideas are commendable. He believes in treating the boys and girls in his charge as normal human beings until they prove otherwise.



Nellis does not approve shooting down escaping inmates, nor in blowing the school whistle—as is done in state prisons—when a boy takes French leave. For years, Whittier farmers have turned out when a lad escapes, in an attempt to earn the thirty dollars reward offered by the state for the apprehension of a deserter. For the recapture of an escaping convict from Folsom or San Quentin fifty dollars is offered, while an inmate of Whittier—all the way from twelve to eighteen years of age—is worth thirty dollars. Nellis is planning to make Whittier worthy the name "reform school."

#### Nothing Slow About Henry

Versatile Henry Ohlmeyer, for many years director of the able Tent City Band at Coronado Beach through the summer, is back at his winter vocation in the Santa Fe office, directing the general publicity campaign of the Hotel del Coronado and the Tent City season for next summer. He has just returned from Philadelphia where he closed a concert season with his band at a Quaker park, and claims to have signed contracts with every member of his band for the coming year, as well as securing several new artists.

#### Prize for Mr. Irwin

When C. C. Desmond was abroad for a year and his store was in its heyday he left in charge an exceedingly bright manager in the person of Miss Ada Elizabeth Pettigrew whose executive ability attracted wide attention. When Mr. Desmond returned to Los Angeles and retired from active business Miss Pettigrew also severed connection with the store. Last week she was married to Mr. Robert Irwin at the home of his father at Long Beach. After a month's tour the young people will return to Los Angeles to make their home.

#### Where Artists Will Gather

That Johanna Gadske has a "retreat" in Southern California is not news since the purchase was announced by The Graphic more than a year ago. It is said that Schumann-Heinck will also acquire a place here, and Teresa Carreno, the pianist, has arranged for a winter residence near San Diego. Owen Wister, John Vance Cheney and other writers have recently purchased building sites in that neighborhood.

#### Good Sport Coming

Sir Thomas Lipton, England's best known sportsman, will be a guest of the Los Angeles Athletic club here as soon as he could arrange his business. This week he writes that he is making final plans for his visit. He is in Toronto, Canada, at present, and probably will be in this city about Thanksgiving Day.

#### Slightly Mixed in Purpose

Of course, it is not true that France has applied for a coaling station at San Pedro, as was reported in an evening paper. Such an application would be regarded as an absurdity whether it came through diplomatic or other channels. What the French government is after is information as to dockage and similar facilities at the port.

#### Noted Lawyer Passes

Jefferson Chandler, who passed away this week, was one of the really notable lawyers of the United States. He had been associated with the late Robert G. Ingersoll and other men of mighty intellect, and at one time was principal attorney for ex-United States Senator Stephen W. Dorsey and his associates who were tried thirty years ago in the star route cases. Senator Dorsey, now a resident of Los Angeles, is in the seventies, but still vigorous enough to make several trips a year to London, where he is usually able to dispose of mining or oil properties.

#### Stock Exchange Needs Him

Contrary to rumor, L. F. Parsons, assistant secretary and manager of the Los Angeles stock exchange, is to return to this city. He has been absent for more than a month, having secured leave for an indefinite period. Reports of his resignation proved untrue. His energy and ability have done much to give exchange its present prosperity. Parsons is one of the best equipped men in the city for his present position, and his place would not be easily filled.

#### Valuable Franchise on Market

Los Angeles will have opportunity next year to dispose of the most valuable franchise ever sold here. The existing privileges of the Bell telephone monopoly, so far as they pertain to the public streets, expire within twelve months, and already those who guard the corporation's interests are at work to protect their principals. It will not surprise me to learn that the Bell people have taken over the Home Company since reports constantly recur to this effect. The

franchise will be applied for, nevertheless, in order to keep anyone else out of the field. The privilege is worth a large sum—a million dollars not being considered an exorbitant figure.

#### All in a Decade

Lieut. John Bayliss Earle, son of Judge and Mrs. Lucien Earle of this city, is engaged to Miss Grace Helen Zane, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. V. Zane of Washington. It is only about ten years since Lieutenant Earle, then just out of high school here, passed the competitive examination which won him a cadetship at Annapolis. He is at present an officer on the Ohio, the flagship of one of the divisions of the Atlantic fleet, and is reported to be an exceptionally capable officer.

#### Bryan's Actual Holdings

John B. Elliott, who is handling publicity for Woodrow Wilson in Southern California, tells this story. "Several of us who followed W. J. Bryan from Los Angeles to San Francisco recently were chatting in the car, when one of the party—which included 'Tim' Spellacy and I. B. Dockweiler, said to the Commoner that there had been frequent speculation as to the amount of his personal fortune. Bryan replied that he realized that his position as an active politician gave the public a right to such information. I informed Mr. Bryan that one of the best known newspaper men in the country, who has a big following in the craft, recently asserted that he knew Mr. Bryan was worth at least a million dollars, which assertion I had challenged. Mr. Bryan modestly stated that his estate is worth probably between \$150,000 and \$170,000, of which amount \$50,000 is carried as a trust fund for his children in government bonds; and the remainder, I believe, he has invested in his Nebraska farm." This agrees with my previous statement that he has accumulated about \$200,000, and he has well earned it.

#### Kettner May Carry San Diego

From San Diego a correspondent writes that William Kettner of that city is likely to carry the county for congress by a large majority, over S. C. Evans, the Roosevelt-Johnson candidate. San Diego has been wanting a congressman ever since W. W. Bowers—later collector of customs—filled that position, nearly twenty years ago. Since then various combinations have prevented the city and county from naming the representative. When, in the recent primary the San Diego Republican aspirant was defeated, the Democrats saw an opportunity of which they did not fail to take advantage. As a result indications are that Kettner will probably triumph, Nov. 5, especially since Republicans like John D. Spreckels have rallied to his standard. Spreckels' influence in San Diego is of much more value than it ever was in San Francisco. He and his San Diego newspapers are now supporting Woodrow Wilson and the San Francisco Call is not far behind in this respect.

#### Striped Clothing to Go

Inmates of San Quentin and Folsom soon are to see the last of the striped clothing so much dreaded by the average felon. About the same time the state is to open its new reformatory located in Napa county. The latter institution was provided for two years ago, as a home for first terms of certain age. The Preston school of industry located at Ione was built and equipped for the same purpose several years ago. Inmates of the two California state prisons are to be clothed in gray when they first arrive, and for good conduct are to be promoted to blue clothes and better eating and sleeping accommodations. If, however, they show reverse tendencies they will be retrograded to the stripes, ball and chain, and similar penalizations. Other states have observed this system with good results for a long time. California's prison conditions meanwhile having been a by word among penologists.

#### Amicable Settlement Likely

Evidently there are to be no family differences among the heirs of the late Robert I. Northam. The estate was not so large as gossip declared, amounting only to about \$250,000. The widow is said to be prepared to defend her interest, and the other relatives are believed to be anxious to settle out of court. Colonel Northam, before his marriage, arranged with an insurance company to pay him an annuity for life, turning over certain real estate, which has grown immensely in value. He never regretted his bargain, although the insurance company realized more than \$200,000 from the increased value of the property. Of recent years Colonel Northam had not been in the public eye in politics, although at one time he was chairman of the Republican county central committee. At that time he contributed liberally to the cause, and in return for his services, pecuniary and otherwise, he was appointed a member of the military staff of Governor H. H. Markham—the only political office he ever held.

#### STRAY THOUGHTS BY B. C. T.

SENSIBLE men and women are beginning to shun the discussions and diatribes of the modern freaks and demagogues, many of the latter being eleemosynary preachers and lecturers, school teachers and officers in public service. They are discovering that men smoke and drink alcoholic beverages, who, when they do so with moderation, have better color and sounder health, more wisdom and exemplary manners than the majority of cranks and demagogues who denounce those who eat meats and salads, bivalves and crustaceans, hot bread and pies, and indulge in wines and beers, and even spirits. It is the same with education; a study of reading and spelling, grammar and history, arithmetic and writing, and moderate athletics and other exercise, better fit a child for proper manhood and womanhood than just the old-time methods of the "little red school house" or the new-time introduction of Greek and Latin, music and painting, and too much athletics of the American public school. The old-time school teacher was admittedly much too severe and contracted and the new altogether too favorable toward college instruction and a maximum instead of a minimum of all-round athletics and high art, music and languages in the public schools. Just reading and spelling, history and grammar, and writing and arithmetic should be taught in our public schools, and, incidentally, good manners and moderation, athletics and good cheer. Diogenes, who was a tutor, and lived to be nearly 90, believed in good, but not luxurious living, and he also taught athletics and other out-door exercises, but frowned upon too much learning, too much professional athletics and too much of the luxuriousness of the over-strenuous days of Athens. Hippocrates, the profound Greek physician, taught about the same, and was the first to maintain that too much learning, too much athletics, and too much eating and drinking engendered excesses and disease; and while much wine and spirit were the vogue in the days of the early Greeks and Romans, and even before the days of these races by the Israelites and Egyptians, and drunk in moderation made men courageous and strong, good food and water kept them in better condition.

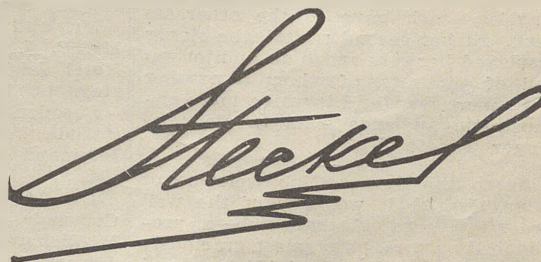
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Too much meat and drink and too little alike destroy strength and injure the stomach. This was the argument of Aristotle ages ago, although he was a notorious drunkard. He talked temperance and moderation, and then went on drunks that lasted for months. It was Aristotle, however, who laid down the law that temperance and moderation promoted bravery and long life. It was Aristotle who said: "Who shuns all dangers and who is frightened at everything, and who never bears a bold front becomes a coward; while he who never fears anything at all and who enters upon every venture becomes foolhardy. And so, too, he who takes his fill of every pleasure and refrains from none becomes depraved; while he who shuns all pleasures alike, as do the churlish, becomes insensible; for both temperance and bravery are destroyed by excess and defect and are preserved by moderation." Henriades had all his children taught all manly sports and would not permit their trainer to exercise them after the fashion of the athletics of that time. Henriades also looked after their education and taught them to wait upon themselves. There are colleges in Los Angeles and in other parts of Southern California whose young men graduate as professional baseball and football players and young women who graduate that cannot speak and write correctly and whose orthography would make a poor farm hand faint away. But this is not all the fault of the professors; as in every friction between tutor and pupil the modern parent takes the part of the latter and the former is forced to succumb or be worked out of his job.

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# Music

By W. Francis Gates

Since Riccardo—then Richard—Martin sang in the San Carlo Opera Company at the Auditorium, about six years ago, he has won an enviable place as an operatic tenor. The reason for his success was evinced in his joint recital with Rudolf Ganz, in the Behymer Philharmonic course at the Auditorium, Wednesday night. Mr. Martin's voice leans to the brilliant, rather than the velvety beauty of John McCormick, but it is more virile. As a general thing his tone production is highly satisfactory, but at times it is a bit strident. But one can see how his voice would be eminently suited to opera on large stages. His most beautiful qualities were shown in the milder quantities. In spite of the fact that the program book affirms "his English is impeccable," one might almost offer Mr. Martin to students as a "horrible example," an object lesson of how not to sing English. Hardly so many of the words of his English songs were understandable as were Gadski's—who makes no pretense of having been "bred in old Kentucky," as does Mr. Martin. It would seem that he has an utter disdain for his mother tongue—in song at least. And the more's the pity, as his ability in other lines is so marked and his success so pronounced.

On the other hand, there was no trouble in understanding the diction of Mr. Ganz. The articulation of every piano syllable was as perfect as it is possible for agile finger to make it. Mr. Ganz was heard in Los Angeles about eight years ago, and his welcome from musicians with long memories was all the greater. Schumann, Chopin, Liszt and Ganz he programmed and played with the extreme of delicacy or the acme of brilliancy—as the case required. Mr. Ganz is a rarely interesting pianist, though anyone has a task to make a long group of Schumann interesting. His Liszt was especially fine. There seems to be no reason why Mr. Ganz should not be as well-known as a pianist as several that are more widely heralded. Miss O'Brien was entirely satisfactory in her accompaniments to Mr. Martin's solos.

Mme. Gadski was the event of last week in Los Angeles. Following her opening concert of Tuesday night, she was the guest of the Gamut Club Wednesday night, of the Dominant Club the next day and sang a second program Saturday afternoon at the Auditorium. Between times, there are remarks in the papers about her buying a home on the coast. According to one paper, the principal artists in the world will form a colony on the Pacific coast and deny the remainder of the world their services—this goes in parallel columns with Los Angeles outgrowing New York in importance and size. But as to Gadski and Los Angeles,—each gave to the other its best. At her second recital, the singer displayed her rare art to an auditorium full of admirers, of whom a number were mere men, and it was a more enthusiastic audience than greeted the singer Tuesday.

As to the Gamut Club welcome of Mme. Gadski, it was one of the well ordered events of that club—a pronounced success. The guest graciously sang to her audience of 150 men and listened to their musical offerings with close attention and with succeeding compliments to the performers. Jampie Overton, recently returned from his

European study, played a St. Saens allegro and Corelli-Kreisler variations. Homer Grunn was called out to show the diva what good piano players Los Angeles boasts, and Edward Schneider, the Gadski pianist, returned as good as Grunn sent. Juan de la Cruz, a visiting baritone, proved himself a rarely good singer. Mme. Gadski sang a "Tannhauser" aria, followed by the inevitable "Annie Laurie." The triple quartet of the Orpheus Club was in vocal evidence, under the leadership of Jos. Dupuy. Short addresses were made by Mrs. L. J. Selby, president of the Dominant Club, and by Charles F. Lummis. The affair was managed by L. E. Behymer, who is a happy toastmaster.

Gadski's Dominant Club reception was an "alfresco" affair at the home of Mrs. Selby. About sixty of the women musicians who comprise the club were present and assisted in the out-door and in-door hospitality of the popular contralto. No formal program was given, for which the visiting artist probably congratulated the good judgment of her hosts. Miss Tauscher was present with her mother and proved herself as attractive in her way as the great soprano.

In connection with the organ recitals of Clarence Eddy this week it is announced that recitals will be given here this season by Arthur Kraft, the Cleveland organist, and Mons. Bonnet, a leading French organist.

Soloists announced for the Los Angeles symphony season are as follows: Josef Lhevinne, pianist, Mrs. Gerville-Reache, contralto, Juan de la Cruz, baritone, Hortense Paulsen, soprano, Blanche Ruby, soprano, and Clifford Lott, baritone. The last two are local singers and are fully the equals of the others on the list.

Messrs. Julius Seyler, pianist, and Oscar Werner, violinist, will give a recital at the Ebell club house, Friday evening, Nov. 1. The program is made up of standard selections for their instruments.

Senor John de la Cruz of the Royal Opera of Copenhagen, is now sojourning in Los Angeles and is arranging a concert for early November to be given at the Auditorium.

Yolando Mero, one of the well known European and eastern pianists, a gifted Hungarian, expects to visit Los Angeles in November for an evening concert and a matinee.

#### At Hotel del Coronado

Mr. E. M. Dustin and Mr. G. E. Lester of Massachusetts are at Hotel del Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cameron are guests of the hotel, as is Mr. H. S. Turner.

Mr. G. H. Seeley and family are occupying a suite at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vaughn and Mr. P. J. Galaghy of Seattle are at Hotel del Coronado for an indefinite stay.

Pasadenans at Hotel del Coronado include Mrs. Scott, Miss Gould, Mr. Raymond C. Gould and Miss M. Di-neen.

Los Angelans registered at Hotel del Coronado include Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Vordewerk, Mrs. E. M. Ball, Mr. L. H. Rosenon, Mr. and Mrs. Adrien Loeb, Mr. L. A. Harvey, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Y. Boothe and Mr. A. W. Newberry.

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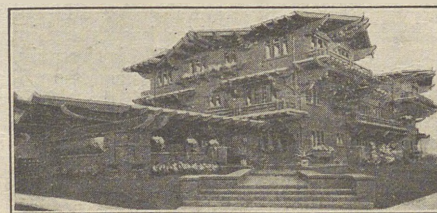
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By Everett C. Maxwell

Those among us whose aim in life is to keep abreast the times in all matters pertaining directly or indirectly to art, science, literature, music, and the drama, will no doubt hail with delight and enthusiasm the local advent of Miss Marguerite Thompson, futurist. After four years of art study in Paris, Miss Thompson, who is a native Californian and a resident of Fresno, has returned to her home state and is holding the first public exhibition of her work in America at the Royar Gallery this week and next. An exhibition of twenty examples of what certain folk term "the last word in French art" (as if there could be a last word in any art), brings the reviewer face to face with a real problem in his career as a medium between the artist and the public. For the cultured club woman and the student of art this is indeed a crucial moment. The question at once arises, Am I bound to say something about these pictures? Thereviewer is, of course, but the club woman is privileged to maintain a Sphinx-like silence, leaving both the artist and the observant public in the dark regarding her impressions of this unusual work. The art student must, for the sake of art, express himself and I would suggest that Miss Thompson keep a note book record of all she hears about herself and her work in the two weeks' run of the exhibition. It will make illuminating reading for her co-workers in Paris.

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One of the first questions this young artist is asked is, "Did you always paint like that?" That Miss Thompson may be spared from answering this query more than is necessary, let me say here that she has not always painted post-impressionistic canvases. Miss Thompson began her foreign art study at the Grande Chaumiere, undoubtedly the most conservative school in Paris. Later, she worked with Jacques Blanche and Francis Aubustin, both of whom are painters dyed and dried in the established traditions of the craft. Post-impressionism is Miss Thompson's second sight in art and she has only been a true "modernist" for a few brief years. She became interested in this new school through the influence of John Dunton Ferguson, an Englishman now well known in Paris as a teacher and a man of ideas.

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Miss Thompson is a modest, modern American woman of rare good sense and as cool-headed and rational as can be demanded of any artist. She is not a person who would be prone to follow a new light just for a fad's sake. She believes in her art and she paints with as much sincerity as any painter I have ever met. All of her aims are serious and not without reason, and if perchance the love for pure decoration has led her into new pastures and she has become a fellow-worker with Anne Rice, Anton Friey, Matisse, Manguin, and Picasso, who can say that she has not done well? She is a futurist by self-election and she became one simply because she could do no less. She uses a great golden future for her school and is putting into it all the strength and enthusiasm of her best young years.

I will briefly mention a few of Miss Thompson's most interesting canvases, for even though one may not like her pictures, their interest cannot be denied. Two head studies are shown which are particularly fine. "Rathanal" is the portrait of a young Hindu

in a cream-colored robe and pink turban, posed against a red background. "Portrait of a Brahmin" is alert and lifelike and its character is easily understood and clearly defined. "Fraulein G—" and "Girl Writing" are direct and simple, but on the whole are less pleasing. "Gate of Damascus" might be a sketch for a stage setting for "The Garden of Allah," so theatrical is it in effect. It is full of life and color yet sadly lacking in human interest. It is particularly fine in line and movement and animation is suggested by a certain tension and nervous vitality in its handling. "La Ville des Aiguers-Mortes" shows the turreted walls of an old castle seen across a moat. The sky is green and pink clouds float by. "Le Jardin des Luxembourg" is heavy and bold in color and "The Fishing Boat" is strong in line and telling in quality. "Amber Chowk, Jaipivi" and "The Temple of Steps" are the most poetic in quality of any of Miss Thompson's work. "Les Petite Fat-eaux" and "Les Anais Mortiquary" are not so well understood. "Marche a Martiques," a group of venders in an open market, is life conventionalized—and, in fact, wherever we find a figure or an animal in any of these studies the same is suggested in curves or angles and is absolutely without modeling. "On the Road to Delhi" reminds us of Kipling and is, on the whole, Miss Thompson's most successful canvas.

#### Amateur Players at Wilmington

This evening the Amateur Players will be entertained at the Hancock Banning home at Wilmington. First there will be presented the first act of Rostand's "Romancers," with Miss Barbara Stephens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dennison Stephens, as Sylvette, George Zimmer as Percinet, the lover, and Carroll Stilson, Wayland Smith, and Arden Day assuming the other roles. A cafe chantant is to be given, with many pretty features. Miss Elizabeth Wood will sing, and also will participate in the gypsy dance performed by Mrs. James Soutter Porter, Mr. Henry Daly and Mr. Joy Clark. Miss Marguerite Drake and Mr. Frank Gilchrist will give an outdoor idyll, "The Wood Nymph and the Mortal," and there are several surprises planned. Informal dancing and supper will follow the chantant.

Mrs. William May Garland and Mrs. Robert I. Rogers left this morning for an eastern trip, where they are to be joined later by Col. Garland and Mr. Rogers.

#### Accidents Unnecessary

Carelessness is the cause of 99 per cent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

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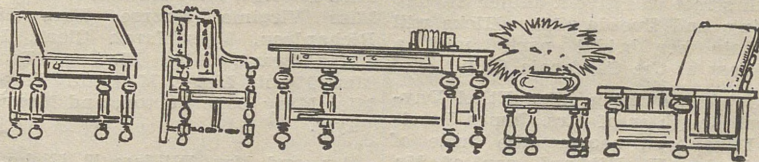
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## Social & Personal

Miss Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hicks, whose marriage to Lieutenant Robert Gross, U. S. N., will be solemnized Wednesday evening, has completed her bridal party. Miss Sally McFarland is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are Miss Margaret Gaffey and Miss Katherine Stearns. Lieutenant Gross, who arrives in Los Angeles Monday, will be accompanied by his best man, Lieutenant H. R. Kellar. The groomsmen will include Lieutenants Thomas A. Symington and Charles T. Pousland, Ensign H. T. Smith, and Mr. Ralph Phelps of San Francisco. Miss Margaret Gaffey complimented Miss Hicks with a luncheon at the California Club Monday afternoon, covers being laid for sixteen intimate friends. A centerpiece of chrysanthemums and tiny silver baskets with smaller blossoms decorated the table. Monday evening Captain and Mrs. Randolph Miner and Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Connell gave a theater party at the Orpheum for Miss Hicks, followed by supper at the Alexandria. Chrysanthemums and heavy ferns formed the table decorations, and guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hicks, Miss Sally McFarland, Miss Aileen McCarthy, Miss Katherine Stearns, Miss Laura Almada, Miss Echo Allen, Miss Katherine Ramsay, Miss Marjorie Ramsay and Messrs. Frank Gilchrist, Will Wolter, Stuart O'Melveny, Alfred Wilcox, Sayre Macneil, Ensign H. T. Smith and Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. Dr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant of West Twenty-eighth street will give a dinner Sunday evening, and Tuesday Miss Hicks will entertain her bridal party with a breakfast at the California Club.

Thursday evening Miss Ethel Davenport, daughter of Mrs. James Percival Davenport, became the bride of Mr. Lester H. Hibbard, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Hibbard of Lake street, the ceremony being read by the Rev. Charles Edward Locke at the West Adams Presbyterian Church. Clusters of rose-colored chrysanthemums, combined with ferns formed the decorations. Tall baskets, tied with pink tulle and filled with the blossoms stood at the altar, and the pew posts were hidden by the blossoms and ferns,

tied with the tulle. Potted plants hid the organ loft and pulpit and balls of maidenhair ferns and pink carnations were suspended from the balcony. The bride was in an imported gown of ivory satin, trimmed with point de Venise lace, and her court train and veil were caught with sprays of orange blossom. She carried an arm shower of orchids and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor, Miss Mary Vail, wore pink charmeuse draped with pink net. In her hair she wore a paradise aigrette of pink and she carried an arm shower of roses and tulle. Miss Ethel Holder and Miss Delia French, the bridesmaids, were gowned alike in pink brocaded charmeuse satin, and carried chrysanthemums. Mr. Hudson Hibbard served as best man and Mr. Theodore Cadwallader and Mr. Vilas Hubbard were the ushers. Supper was served at the California Club after the ceremony for relatives and intimate friends. Killarney roses and pink chrysanthemums formed the decorations, and the hand-painted sketches marked places. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard are enjoying a trip through the east, after which they will go to Europe for a year.

Miss Hildegard Payne entertained Thursday afternoon with a theater party at the Belasco, followed by tea at the Alexandria, the affair being in honor of Miss Marie Bobrick. The tea table was in rosebuds and lilies of the valley and corsage bouquets of the same blossoms were favors. Hand-painted sketches marked places for Miss Bobrick, Miss Katherine Banning, Miss Virginia Nourse, Miss Mary Richardson, Miss Sarah Clark, Miss Helen Brant, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Mamie Maier, Miss May Rhodes, Miss Mary Belle Peyton, and Mrs. Roy Bayly.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Bishop of West Adams street entertained Tuesday evening with a dinner in honor of Miss Hortense Koepfli, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Koepfli, who is to be one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. W. S. Hook of Menlo avenue will entertain November 7 with a reception at the Los Angeles Country Club, followed by a dinner-dance.

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# GRAPHIC



MRS. INNES KINNEY  
[Photo by Hartsook]

ward Dietrich. Of course, the bride is always the center of interest. Her gown was of heavy white satin charmeuse trimmed with duchess lace, and the court train was elaborately embroidered in the handiwork of her mother. She looked so sweet and fair, she made me think of the white lily, which held her wedding ring. Mrs. Hawk, the bride's mother, wore a beautiful gown of black chiffon velvet, but I will not have time to tell about any of the others, though there were many most charming costumes. There was a reception at the house of the bride's father in Venice, where the decorations were in pink and white. The bride's table was charming with the centerpiece of pink roses and lilies of the valley tied with huge bows of tulle, and tall candles with pink shades made a soft rose light over the room. The Kinneys, after a honeymoon in the north, will return to live in Southern California, where Innes has charge of the beautiful ranch Kinniloa, near Sierra Madre, where the Abbott Kinneys lived for so many years. I used to go up there, when I was a little girl.

There are three weddings next week, you know. Clarisse Stevens and Eltinge Brown at St. John's Tuesday; Elizabeth Hicks, who is to be married to Lieut. Frank Robert Grosse, U. S. N., Wednesday, and Marie Bobrick's wedding will be Wednesday, too. She is to marry Alfred Wright you remember.

Elizabeth planned to be married this week, but Lieut. Grosse could not get away. He is in the navy, and his ship, the St. Louis, is up in Washington. He will come down Monday, and Lieut. W. H. Kellar, U. S. N., his best man, will come with him. The other men of the party are Lieut. Thos. A. Symington, U. S. N., who was to have been the best man at the Borden-Mayfield wedding, but was called north at the last minute, (Uncle Sam is so inconsiderate), Lieut. Charles A. Pousland, U. S. N., who, you know, was best man at Juliet's wedding, Ensign H. T. Smith, and the one civilian in the party will be Ralph Phelps of San Francisco. Elizabeth is to be married at home, and of course it will be a most brilliant affair. Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Bryant will give a dinner for her Sunday evening, and Tuesday afternoon Elizabeth herself has planned a pre-nuptial breakfast for her attendants, at the California Club. That will be the day before the wedding. Isn't she the busy lady?

Clarisse Stevens is as busy as a bee, too, but as she says, "It is such a pleasant 'busy.'" She and Marie Bobrick have both chosen Virginia Nourse and Katherine Banning for bridesmaids, and many affairs have been given where the two brides-elect were the guests of honor. Wednesday, Virginia Nourse's dinner was for both bridal parties. Thursday, Hildegard Payne entertained



MISS MARY RICHARDSON  
[Photo by Hemenway]

with a "matinee" for Marie Bobrick, at the Belasco, followed by tea at the Alexandria, and Friday, Mrs. Banning and Katherine gave a most charming breakfast at the Banning home, for Clarisse and Marie. Saturday, after a rehearsal at the church, Clarisse will have a chocolate "at home" for her bridesmaids, and the men who will serve as ushers, but I will tell you about that later.

Tonight Mary Richardson is to give a supper for Clarisse Stevens and Marie Bobrick, just the bridal parties, and a few intimate friends. It will be a sort of hallowe'en party; supper will be served in the den, there are to be the hallowe'en decorations and spooky lights, and the girls of the party are to stay all night. Won't we have a jolly time?

The subscription dances have been finally decided upon and the dates set. The first one will be December 18, and the other January 22, as Lent comes so early this year. I wonder, if it was not for Lent, what we would do? Then there's the Bachelors' Ball, with several other dances I have in mind, to be given later in the season. The Ramsays will have a ball at the Alexandria to introduce Marjorie formally into society, and Mrs. W. S. Hook is planning a dinner dance at the Country Club, which I hear will be a brilliant affair. Mrs. Hook is also to have a reception there in the afternoon of the ball, and I think the date is November 7. But the society women are interested in other things, beside dinners and dances, too. I almost forgot to tell you about a Current Events class which Mrs. Will Bishop is getting up, to discuss the leading questions of the day. The first meeting was Tuesday morning, at her house, and mother asked if she might take me. There were about fifty or maybe more in the class, everybody we knew, nearly, and they are so interested in the political situation. Mrs. Conover of Dayton, Ohio, is the leader, and she is fully competent, having given years to this work. We are to discuss the latest plays, or books or anything else of interest in the world of to-day. Half a dozen of the girls were there. I think we ought to know about these things, and mother thinks so too. Mildred Burnett and Gwendolen Laughlin were there and Juliet Borleau and Delight Schaffer are coming next time. We girls are just in love with Mrs. Conover.

Henrietta Buckler of El Paso, who has been visiting Florence Clark, has gone out to Glendale, with Mrs. Leslie Brand, for a week or two. She expects to return to Los Angeles, Florence says, as soon as Mrs. Brand will let her go, but everybody is "glad when she comes, and sorry when she goes." Isn't that the very nicest way to have folk feel about you?

My dear, I have written such a long letter, and I have a lot of things that will have to wait for another time. When I write, I never know when to stop, but I must, now. Do write soon.

Ever yours,

ELIZABETH.



MISS HENRIETTE BUCKLER  
[Photo by Hemenway]

My Dear Marie: I did not realize how little time a girl has, after she gets into Society, with a big S. There has been so much going on since I last wrote, and I have been so busy, that I hardly know where to begin. There were two dinner dances at the Country Club, last Saturday night. (You remember I told you they were to be). One for Elizabeth Hicks, which Mr. and Mrs. Frank Griffith gave, and the other, Mr. and Mrs. Avery McCarthy's for Marie Bobrick. Aileen McCarthy is to be one of Marie's bridesmaids you know. The date for Aileen's "coming out party" is next month, but she is having a perfectly good time now, anyhow, and so are the rest of us. I danced until I could dance no more, and it was indeed "all hours," as my old nurse used to say, when we got to bed, but we all did have such a grand time.

Monday afternoon, Margaret Gaffey, who is one of Elizabeth Hicks' bridesmaids, gave her a most beautiful luncheon, at the California Club. All the girls looked pretty, but Elizabeth was perfectly charming. The favors were tiny silver baskets filled with golden yellow pom-pom chrysanthemums, and the same flowers formed the centerpiece, and as they say in the society notes, "covers were laid for sixteen."

Monday evening, Captain and Mrs. Miner, and Mr. and Mrs. Connell gave Elizabeth a theater party at the Orpheum, followed by a supper at the Alexandria, and Thomas and Alwin Brown (Tom and Jerry as the boys call them) were entertaining for Clarisse Stevens and Eltinge Brown, also at the Orpheum. After the theater, the Alexandria supper room was indeed a "scene of festivity." The color scheme seemed to be yellow there too, and you never saw such lovely chrysanthemums as we have this fall, they are simply wonderful. The marriage Tuesday evening of Helen Hawk, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Hawk of Chicago, to Innes Kinney, son of Abbott Kinney of Venice, is of more than local interest, as Innes Kinney's family has been identified with the social life of California for many years. It was one of the prettiest weddings I have ever seen, and was solemnized in the First Presbyterian Church in Santa Monica.

The church was perfectly lovely in pink and white, the color scheme carried out in the decorations and the gowns. The little flower girls, Doris and Virginia Benton, wore dainty white dresses, with pink ribbons, and the sister of the bride, little Margaret Hawk, wore a frock of pink crepe de chene, and carried the ring in the golden heart of a white lily. Wasn't that a quaint, beautiful idea? The bridesmaids, Eugenia Hutton, Marie Sibley, Dorothy Hawk and Elizabeth Knox of San Diego, were charming in pink crepe de chene over white satin, and Lois Wilson the maid of honor's dress was of pink crepe meteor. The best man was Sherwood Kinney, and the ushers were Thornton Kinney, Sidney Smith, Elmer Wilson and Ed-



# Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

"Magda," Sudermann's preachment of the doctrine and the danger of individuality, is holding the boards at the Mason this week, with McKee Rankin as the parental tyrant, Lt. Col. Schwartz. Rankin's company is not giving a good production of the play. Lines are lost, cues ignored, team work a thing unknown—all this in a baronial setting of crude tawdriness. "Magda" needs a good company to send its points across the footlights. It is a little old-fashioned for these days, but there is a relentless lesson in it—all summed in the one line of the kindly pastor, "Have we the right to seek individual happiness if by so doing we bring unhappiness to others." Then, too, it is the world—old conflict of children and parents—the young blood feeling the wine in its veins; the older mind which seeks to bend every will in its household to do its bidding. The old and the new—yesterday and today battling for tomorrow—it is a theme as old as time. McKee Rankin has much in his favor histrionically, in naturalness of bearing and delivery, but never for one moment does he suggest the austere dignity of Lt. Col. Schwartz; nor is there pathos in his picture of the broken-down old man. His emotional scene in the last act becomes maudlin through the noise of his assumed grief, combined with au-

of Mr. Rankin are needed before the play is given any further productions.

## Novelties at the Orpheum

Claud and Fanny Usher in their sketch, "Fagin's Decision," with Spareribs, the starved dog, have no rivals on the Orpheum circuit. They have been here season after season in their playlet, and each year they garner the same rich harvest of laughter and tears. Their offering is rather mawkishly sentimental, but the work of Fanny Usher as the little waif is so alluring that the merits or demerits of the sketch are quite forgotten. Deiro, the accordionist, is a master on his chosen instrument, which he handles with a marvelous skill. His posing and self-consciousness are not a pleasant part of his performance, however. Music of a high standard is offered by Ofedos' Manon Opera Company, presenting excerpts from the never-failing favorites. Mlle. Cealia Zawaschi is the bright particular star of the little company, but is given excellent assistance. Frederick Andrews has a wonder liquid which acts in the same manner as liquid air, so that he boils a kettle on a cake of ice, freezes whiskey, and burns up the ice, with several other experiments of attraction, although they lack enthralling interest. Le Maze trio are tumblers who offer the usual line of tricks, but are skillful in their rendition. Annie Kent, the clever comedienne, Williams and Warner, and Nat Wills are the holdovers, and excellent ones, too.

## Offerings for Next Week

Sunday afternoon at the Burbank will take place the premiere of Paul Armstrong's new and daring drama, "The Escape," which has caused even the players to "sit up and take notice." Neither Mr. Armstrong nor Mr. Morosco has divulged the story of "The Escape," although it is known to deal with the tenements of New York in a frank and direct manner—in fact, the play is perhaps the most daring ever placed on the local stage. It is everybody's opinion that "The Escape" is the biggest play that Mr. Armstrong has ever written. It has many powerful dramatic moments and startling situations and possesses the characteristic "Armstrong punch," while many of its lines, which are cold hard truths, are little less than sensational. Florence Stone will have her best opportunity in the part of May Joyce, while Harry Mestayer will be Larry, her brother. Forrest Stanley will be seen as Doctor von Elden, and Walter Edwards will play Jim Joyce, the father. Robert Leonard, Grace Travers, David Hartford and others of the company will be seen in prominent roles.

Each season it has been the ambition of the Auditorium management to secure an opera company of sufficient magnitude to attract the old students of operatic endeavor who are not only critics, but who thoroughly enjoy classical composition. The coming of the Lambardi Opera Company many years ago meant much to the lovers of operatic endeavor, and the Lambardi offerings have been unusually good. This season the newly organized company is larger and has more celebrities than ever. The repertoire for the season has been carefully selected and includes operas of both the old and new schools. The company is calculated to appeal to the public both for its individual brilliance and because of the high musical standard of presentation,



Ethel Barrymore, at the Orpheum

dible sniffles. It is not artistic, as it fails to suggest the pivot upon which the drama turns. Margaret Drew, who is exploited in the part of Magda is woefully unsuited to the role. Either she has not sensed the real meaning of the part, the worth of her lines, or she lacks the power to give them to her audiences. Her gestures are strained and her delivery is reminiscent of recitations; but her work is never marked by individuality. Lloyd Ingram has possibilities which have not been developed, hence the part of Hoffterdinct loses much of its worth in his hands. Maude Monroe has a girlish charm and a pleasing voice, and is therefore grateful to her audiences. Sidney Diamond, a veritable Jack Dalton, moustache and all, has but one thing in his favor, a musical and mellow voice. Carrie Clark Ward plays Franziska, the meddler, just as she played Norah, the "prisdint uv the cook ladies' union," bringing all her low comedy methods to bear on the part, which procure several laughs, but lower the tone of the play. Many more rehearsals under the iron hand

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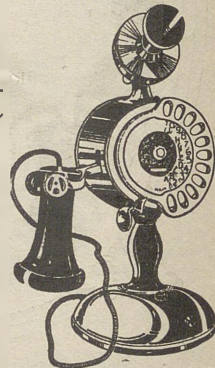
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Saturday matinee are given over to a new opera, "Conchita," in which Tarquinia Tarquini, the famous beauty of the Covent Garden opera company, will sing the role she created last spring. She will divide the honors of the evening with Giuseppe Armanini, tenor of La Scala. Wednesday and Saturday nights will be given over to "Lucia" with the lyric soprano, Malvini Pereira, in the title role. Friday night will be heard the double bill "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

That the white race's dominance of the world is doomed to be overthrown by a wave of Japanese conquest and that the awakened Orientals will rule supreme is the hypothesis upon which is founded "The Typhoon," which will be given its first Pacific coast presentation by McKee Rankin, Margaret Drew and company at the Mason Opera House, Monday evening, Oct. 28. Its leading character is Tokeramo, secret agent of the Mikado, who is one of a self-sacrificing band of dreamers that is stealthily setting the world stage for the "typhoon of Nipponese invasion" that will sweep away Caucasian supremacy. He is about to succeed in placing before his Emperor the priceless results of years of spying and research in the German capital, when a love affair interferes. He is madly infatuated with a beautiful actress, a tigress-like woman who has captured his senses. Tokeramo is put to the test of sacrificing his love for the glory of his country; and a tremendous situation follows. After "The Typhoon" will come David Belasco's "The Woman."

Hartley Manners' charming comedy of happiness, "The Money Moon," is gaining in popularity with each performance, with the seat demand constantly increasing, and although it was planned to introduce Frances Ring to Belasco audiences in a new play Monday night, there are so many requests for continuance of "The Money Moon" that the management has decided to give it a fourth week. The charming simplicity and wholesomeness of the play, combined with its rippling humor, have made it a great favorite with theatergoers, and it is a refreshing change from the political, financial and sex plays which inundate the stage. The production is one of the best things ever seen at the Belasco, with Orrin Johnson, Marguerite Leslie, and little Gertrude Short as the bright particular stars, and with Thomas Mac Larnie and other of the organization lending excellent support.

Ethel Barrymore, scion of two of the foremost families in American dramatic history, ranking at the top as a player, comes to the Orpheum for a fortnight opening Monday matinee, Oct. 28, through special arrangement by Mr. Martin Beck with Charles Frohman. Miss Barrymore will present, with her own company, the playlet written for her by J. M. Barrie—"The Twelve Pound Look." In thus combining one of America's foremost actresses with her most popular offering, Mr. Beck feels that he has again succeeded in his efforts to give Orpheum patrons the best artists. Miss Barrymore is one in a series that comprises Mme. Kalich, Florence Roberts, Blanche Walsh, Madame Bernhardt and Mrs. Langtry. She is surrounded by a good bill. Owen McGivney, a noted Irish actor, will offer "Bill Sykes," a protean drama from Oliver Twist, in which he himself portrays the various characters. Owen Clark, the magician, will introduce a number of novelties, Hazel Bryson will sing and whistle, and remaining over are the Ofedos Manon Opera Company, Claude and Fannie Usher, Deiro and the La Maze trio. The Frankenstein numbers will include works by Debussy and St. Saens, and the motion pictures will tell the world's news.

Pictures of the Panama Canal will lead the program to be presented at the Mozart theater the week beginning

Monday afternoon, Oct. 28. This excellent series shows the Canal in the process of construction, and is of unusual interest, as the entire world is watching the gigantic undertaking. In picturing the Naval Review in New York, many stirring scenes have been caught. Another picture is "The Legend of Gagliostro," which relates the story of a youth who receives the divine afflatus as he stands with his sweetheart before a painting of the Christ. He pursues a career of healing and wonder working, and is arrested as a sorcerer, but is miraculously released by the spirit of his dead sweetheart. Madame Johanna Galski will sing a favorite selection on the auxetophone.

Princess Indita's Royal Hawaiian trio of serenaders have been chosen by Manager Brink to headline the cabaret show at Brink's Cafe for a third week. The popularity of these entertainers does not wane, and the many requests that they be retained caused Mr. Brink to wire a big cafe act now in San Francisco to postpone its coming for another week. With the exception of Aloha, Honolulu Tom Boy and One-Two-Three, the Hawaiians will use new songs. Happyana Robinson, the ragtime soubrette, has in rehearsal several new numbers; Madame Dossena, Italian coloratura soprano, will give grand opera selections; Emilie Gardner will have light opera excerpts and semi-classical numbers;



Princess Indita's Trio, at Brink's

Paul Atwood, basso, will offer popular melodies and the Buechner concert trio will be heard in concert numbers as well as piano, violin and cello solos.

Next Thursday the Los Angeles Symphony Association will open its books for the regular subscribers who desire additional seats to those which they have occupied in past seasons, and for three days will cater to this patronage at the Bartlett Music Co. After that time the season's subscriptions will be of avail to the public. This year, the programs are to be a little more popular in their arrangement, the advent of a number of well known musicians from the east has augmented the ranks, and with six excellent soloists, one for each program, the public will be given better offerings than ever before. Mr. Hamilton has carefully arranged his programs and the association asks the people of Los Angeles to recognize the educational, if not the financial worth of a symphony organization.

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010831 Not coal lands.  
Oct. 15, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles F. Haskell, of Newberry Park, Cal., who, on June 3, 1910, made Homestead Entry No. 010831, for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 12, T. 1 S., R. 19 W., and Lot 1, Section 7, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 26th day of November, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Coffee, of Los Angeles, Cal.; John Clifford, of Los Angeles, Cal.; James H. Roberts, of Newberry Park, Cal.; Nathan Wise, of Newberry Park, Cal.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.

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REPERTOIRE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 28

Mon. Eve. and Wed. Mat. **La Boneme** Tues. & Thurs. and Sat. Mat. **Conchita**

Wednesday and Sat. Eves. **Lucia**

Friday Eve. **Cavalleria Rusticana and Pugliacca**

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Matinees Thursday, Saturday and Sunday. Every Night

Beginning Monday Night, Oct. 28,

ORRIN JOHNSON and MARGUERITE LESLIE

with the Belasco Stock Company, offer for the fourth big week,

## THE MONEY MOON

## MASON OPERA HOUSE

Broadway bet. First and Second streets.

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Klaw & Erlanger, Lessees.  
W. T. WYATT, Manager.

Beginning Monday Night, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,  
McKEE RANKIN presents MARGARET DREW and Company in

## "The Typhoon"

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OF VAUDEVILLE

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Together with OWEN M'GIVENEY, in "Bill Sykes," OWEN CLARK, the Master Magician; HAZEL BRYSON, Musical Entertainer; CLAUD & FANNY USHER, in "Fagan's Decision," DEIRO, Piano-accordionist; LeMAZE TRIO, Extraordinary Eccentrics, and, last week here, OFEDOS' MANON OPERA COMPANY, in Operatic Excerpts. Orpheum Symphony Orchestra, 2 and 8 p. m.; World's News in Motion Views.  
Every Night at 8, 10-25-50-75c and \$1; Matinee at 2 DAILY, 10-25-50-75c.

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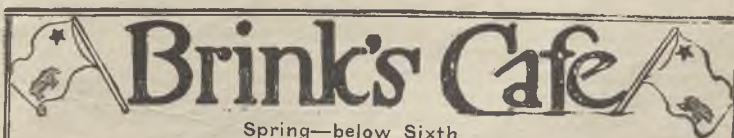
"MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Week of October 28,

Panama Canal, Naval Review at New York, "Legend of Gagliostro," and Galski on the auxetophone.

Continuous 1 to 5—7 to 11.

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# Books

To declare at this time that Anthony Partridge, author of "Passers-By," "The Golden Web," etc., is reckoned among the foremost novelists of the day is to be readily disputed. The American public seems never to weary of his romances of mystery and adventure, yet when we hold the woof of his plots up to the strong analytical light of criticism those elements that make his works popular appear superficial and inconsistent. As a rule the fiber of his story is coarse and unwieldy, and in his latest offering, "The Court of St. Simon," it offends the finer sense in many instances. Mr. Partridge knows what the majority of his readers want and he is at all times willing to supply the demand, for it pays to be a "best seller," and to this distinction "The Court of St. Simon" has already attained. The author is an artist where plot-building is concerned. He can weave a readable story out of the faintest tinge of an idea. He builds it up, bit by bit, like a child erecting a toy castle of broken fragments picked up here and there. "The Court of St. Simon" is engrossing in a certain uncertain sort of manner, but its situations are forced and overdrawn and its handling is loose and unconvincing. The hero, Duc de Souspennier, or "St. Simon," as he was at times known, is a man of unusual parts, who, by way of amusing himself, has been an occasional onlooker in the criminal underworld of Paris, and in an unfortunate hour he gives a glimpse of this phase of the city to a young Englishman of weak character and little courage who has wearied of the usual gaieties of Parisian life. Young D'Arminac becomes enamored of the life, is soon an associate of the worst criminals, and, finally, he plays once too often with fire and to save himself turns informer. This is the situation when the Duke of Souspennier learns that his chance acquaintance, who is in difficulties and won't be kept out of them, is none other than the brother of the woman he intends to marry. To disclose more of the plot, which moves on to a rather lurid ending, seems a bit unfair to the reader who enjoys thrills, so the reviewer can only end by complimenting Mr. Partridge upon the skill he displays in compounding a mystery story that is both unique and daring. ("The Court of St. Simon." By Anthony Partridge. Little, Brown & Co.)

## "Molly McDonald"

No matter what may be the literary shortcomings of Mr. Randall Parrish, he never fails to interest a large majority of adventure-loving Americans. In his latest offering, "Molly McDonald," this author has furnished a thrill on every page and a climax in every chapter. There is not a slow or an idle moment from beginning to end and while one is not always uplifted or inspired by his rapid fire action and melodramatic situations, justice to the writer impels the statement that his work is virile and entertaining. He seems to be ever ready with new ideas and full of unpublished information regarding the early days on the frontier. If he invents history solely for the sake of a consistent plot who so carping as to declare that he is not an imaginative historian? "Molly McDonald" is a stirring tale of Indian troubles along the Cimarron and in its weaving is graphically depicted every known phase of life in that troublous time. Molly comes from an eastern school to join her father who is in

charge of a post in the southwest and runs into a hot bed of Indian warfare. She is rescued by a dashing soldier only to be carried off by an unscrupulous villain later on and again the soldier, now her devoted lover, risks seven kinds of death to save her. The threads which are woven in the plot are as vari-tinted and as tangled as necessary to produce a real thriller. Love, hatred, revenge, duplicity, courage, loyalty, cupidity, and devotion are closely interlocked in the woof of this book, which, while it entertains, does not bother to instruct. ("Molly McDonald." A. C. McClurg & Co.)

## Magazines of the Month

Lippincott's for October features H. B. Marriott Watson's "The Picaroon" as its novel—a story remarkable in no degree. The special articles are "The Prospect for Mexico," by Forbes Lindsay, and "How the Investment Banker Investigates Public Utilities," by Edward Sherwood Meade, and dissertations in the "Ways of the Hour" department. Short stories are "Lies Unregistered," by Arthur Morrison, "A Quarter-to-Eight," by John Reed Scott, "An Optical Delusion," by Lowell Edwin Hardy, "In Such a Night as This—" by Atkinson Kimball, "Discipline," by Frank E. Verney, "Among Thieves," by Robert Adger Bowen, "At the Stroke of the Clock," by Joseph Horner Coates, "The Catch of the Season," by Mabel Moore Macdonald, in addition to poems, departments, etc.

Current Literature for October contains the usual budget of "meaty" cuttings from the topics of the month. In the review of the world department appear "Who Will Be the Next President," "Pandemonium Over Panama," "Nicaragua and the Monroe Doctrine," "Mexico in Upheaval," "Will Italy Make Peace with Turkey," "Nogi's Suicide," "The Civil War in Ireland," "Morocco Has Another Sultan" and "China and the Throes of the Revolution." There is much of interest in other departments also.

In the Craftsman for October Charles Alma Byers continues his California bungalow articles and there are other craftsman features by Elizabeth C. Graham, who writes of gardens, Ralph Rodney Root who tells of the laying out of grounds, Barry Parker's English country homes series; and other articles including "Germany as an Object Lesson in Civic Achievement," "Pamela Colman Smith," by Irwin Macdonald, "The Fountain of Joy," a story by Lucille Baldwin Can Slyke, "The Robin and Its Treatment in the South," by Gilbert Pearson, and "How a Neighborhood Built Its Own Public School and Is Making It Self-Maintaining," by Raymond Riordan. There are also poems, book reviews and pictures.

## Literary Assistant Offers Services

Refined and cultured young woman, now employed, wishes to occupy a spare hour each day, or several in the week, reading aloud. Or will consider light secretarial duties. Attractive penman, excellent speller, some literary ability—neat typist, also. Might take manuscripts home evenings. Address FENTON, care Graphic Office, 404 San Fernando Bldg., City.

## Around the World Tours

Mr. D. F. Robertson, manager Steamship Dept. Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, 308 to 310 South Broadway, has reduced the first class Around the World rates to \$487.85. This is cheaper than staying at home.—Adv.

## Novels New and Noteworthy

- ACry in the Wilderness.—By Mary E. Waller.  
Good Indian.—By B. M. Bower.  
The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne.—By Kathleen Norris.  
The White Shield.—By Myrtle Reed.  
The Destroying Angel.—By Louis Joseph Vance.  
The Tempting of Tavernake.—By E. Phillips Oppenheim.

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High restrictions.

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## HOTEL MT. WASHINGTON

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## Gossip of Automobile Row

**Off for Phoenix**—Tonight at exactly ten minutes after eleven o'clock the first car in the Phoenix road race, a Cadillac driven by S. A. McKee, will start from the Hollenbeck hotel on its long grind across the California and Arizona deserts. Thereafter, at five-minute intervals, ten other cars will be sent spinning forth by Starter Eddie Maier over the 511-mile course, which, to the winner, will mean a prize of \$5,850. Ralph Hamlin, with his air-cooled Franklin, is picked by the expert dopsters to win the event. Thousands of spectators will line the course of the race, while numbers of local car enthusiasts are planning to leave at 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning on the "Howdy Special," a five-coach excursion train that will make the run to Phoenix, following for a large portion of the journey close to the roads that the motorists will compass. Ten of the eleven machines entered are capable of maintaining a sixty mile gait, but road conditions are said to be such that this celerity can be attained only over a small portion of the course. The cars entered and their drivers are: Cadillac, Charles Soules; Buick, Louis Nikrent; Cadillac, William Bramlette; Cadillac, S. A. McKee; Franklin, Ralph Hamlin; American, Mark Burnell; American, W. F. Pipher; Schact, G. M. Florsheim; Simplex, Al G. Faulkner; Mercedes, Charles Bigelow; National, Fred Fuller; Hupmobile, N. C. Nason. The cars will go via Main street to Eastlake Park, thence east along the Valley boulevard through Alhambra, El Monte, Puente, Lemon, Walnut, Sparda, Pomona, Ontario, Bloomington, Colton, Beaumont, Banning, Palm Springs, Mecca, Brawley, El Centro, Mammoth, Glamis, Ogilby, Yuma, Dome City, Middle Wells, Palomas, Agua Caliente, Arlington and Buckeye with the finish at the Phoenix Fair Grounds.

**For the Benefit of Autoists**—Within the next thirty days the route department of the Automobile Club of Southern California is planning to chart the roads between Bassett and Corona on the Puente-Azuza road, the road from Saugus to Ventura by way of the Newhall pass and Santa Paula and Ventura by way of the Santa Susana pass and Simi valley. In addition, various parts of the San Joaquin valleys will be placed on the maps, while signs will be posted along these highways immediately afterward.

**For Practical Service**—Coleman and Bentel, local manufacturers and repairers of automobile bodies, are remodeling one of the police department touring cars into a semi-ambulance. The left half of the front seat is being made so that it will turn back and the car can be used in taking injured persons to the receiving hospital. The car has been used for emergency work before, and with this innovation a cot

for the sufferer can be adjusted in a few seconds. \* \* \*

**Measure Will Be Opposed**—In order to relieve traffic congestion the police commission is seriously considering the compelling of all automobile stands to move off the downtown business streets. Mayor Alexander is in favor of such a movement. Property owners along these streets, it is said, will oppose the measure as they believe the street in front of their places to belong to them, and reap a handsome revenue from leasing it to autos and taxicabs for stands. \* \* \*

**New Haven for Autoists**—According to statements made while here by Secretary of the Interior Fisher, Yosemite Valley will be thrown open to autoists under restricted conditions as soon as the roads can be hardened sufficiently to withstand the heavy machines and extensive traffic that are bound to follow. Local automobile enthusiasts have been returning this week in their machines from the conference in the north between Secretary Fisher and the park superintendents at which they did effective lobbying toward having the valley made accessible for California motorists. \* \* \*

**In the Millionaire Class Now**—John Blackwood, theatrical impressario, publicity promoter and well known man about town, recently purchased a new Hudson "37." Previously he has been driving a small Hudson runabout, but having decided to go in for touring he has purchased the largest car turned out by the Hudson company.

## Every Form of Banking Business

At the "Bank for Everybody," is transacted every legitimate form of banking business. In addition to our regular Banking Department we conduct a Loan Department, Administer Estates, a Real Estate Department and many others too numerous to mention.

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We can prove to you that our houses are built right of the best material, lined with Sanitas cloth, look and are better constructed than you would think could be done. Call and see our samples at 1331 South Main St., Los Angeles; send for our leaflets of floor plans. We can save you money and guarantee to satisfy you. Write today.

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Home 21508.

### NOTICE OF CONTEST DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office Los Angeles, California, Oct. 17, 1912. To ROBERT CAMPBELL, of 308 N. Hill St., contestee:

You are hereby notified that Fannie Robert, who gives Newberry Park as her post-office address, did on Sept. 25, 1912, file in this office her duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead, Entry No. 010535, Serial No. —, made May 13, 1910, for SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 11, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and as grounds for her contest she alleges that Robert Campbell has abandoned said land for more than two years last past, that he has not built a house or habitation on said land, that he has not cleared or cultivated said land; that said land is in a state of nature.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be cancelled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post-office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post-office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

FRANK BUREN, Register.  
O. R. W. ROBINSON, Receiver.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 013456 Not coal lands. U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 18, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that James E. Cutler, of Calabasas, Cal., who, on July 6, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 013456, for W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 13, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 28th day of October, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m. Claimant names as witnesses: Willis H. Mead, Perry Whiting, Karen A. Knagenhelm, all of Los Angeles, Cal.; John E. Ziehke, of Calabasas, Cal.

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION IN UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, through W. J. Davis, its attorney in fact, has filed in this office its application to select, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, (30 Stat. 1136), and the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, (33 Stat. 1264), the following described land, namely:

Lot Two in Section Eighteen, Township One South, Range Twenty West, San Bernardino Meridian, situate in the Los Angeles Land District, and containing 53.10 acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the land described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or any part thereof, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 15th day of November, 1912.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

that the little model has conceived an affection for him. He dismisses the girl when he finishes his painting; but she goes to seek him, finding, however, that he has been married, and that she can have no place in his life. "Miss Robinson Crusoe" is an entertaining romance. A society woman traveling abroad attempts to bring about a marriage between her only daughter and a nobleman, and also prevent the girl's marrying a wealthy young American. The daughter is chaperoned on a long ocean trip by the nobleman's mother. The ship is wrecked and the girl reported missing, but the young American goes in search of her, finds her on a desert island, and returns her to her parents, who give their consent to the marriage. The "Sextette from Lucia" will be presented through the auxetophone by Caruso, Scotti, Sembrich, Journey, Severina and Bada.

### NOTICE OF CONTEST DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR United States Land Office Los Angeles, California, Sept. 30, 1912. To Chas. Harry Stanard of Los Angeles, Cal., contestee:

You are hereby notified that William Curtis Page who gives 615 W. 6th St. as his post-office address, did on August 29, 1912, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead, Entry No. 11100, Serial No. 03811, made May 5, 1912, for SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 23, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that you have not resided on said land nor erected a house or habitation thereon. None of the land has been cultivated, and you have abandoned the same for six months past.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be cancelled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the Fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

FRANK BUREN, Register.  
O. R. W. ROBINSON, Receiver.

### NOTICE OF CONTEST Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Los Angeles, California, Oct. 7, 1912.

To Henrik J. L. W. Bjerkander of Covina, California, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Wallace L. Thompson, who gives 3946 Denker Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., as his postoffice address, did on Sept. 6th, 1912, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead, Entry No. 010877, Serial No. —, made June 7, 1910, for E $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 15, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 14, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said Henrik J. L. W. Bjerkander has abandoned said land for more than two years last past to contestant's knowledge, has built no house or habitation thereon, and has not cultivated said land in any manner whatsoever, and said land is in its natural state.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post-office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

FRANK BUREN, Register.  
O. R. W. ROBINSON, Receiver.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. 013000 Not coal lands. U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 8, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that James A. Craig, of Topanga, Cal., who, on November 13, 1906, made Homestead Entry No. 11211, Serial No. 03882, for E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 12, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 19th day of November, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: A. W. Von Arnswaldt, Alfred Hinker, Fred H. Post, J. D. Heron, all of Topanga, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.





# Stocks & Bonds



It has been a week of important developments in the securities market, so far as the Los Angeles stock exchange is concerned, with the horizon still a trifle hazy at this writing. The several banks affiliated with the Los Angeles clearing house have been advised that until further notice the lid is off, each individual institution being permitted to operate as it may see fit in the payment of interest to depositors. The Farmers & Merchants National recently gave notice that it would pay on ordinary accounts and all the others doing business under national regulations undoubtedly will follow suit. This it is feared may result in a decrease of earnings applicable to dividends, and a corresponding market depreciation in the share value of the better grade of bank stocks. That, at least, is the view being taken of conditions among experts along financial Fourth street. It is predicted that as soon as the new conditions are more generally known the market is likely to respond. The new order is effective Nov. 1.

In addition, Wall street has not been altogether right, the result, first, of Balkan war conditions, and, later, of the Mexican troubles, which promised to prove serious in the vicinity of the operations of the Mexican Petroleum Company. The disturbing conditions broke Mexican common better than six points early in the week, affecting California Petroleum, also a Doheny-Canfield flotation, and other securities in this market. With the suppression of Diaz the market here as well as in Wall street should react in the near future.

So far as the remainder of the oil list is concerned, Associated took on a rather remarkable spurt this week due to brisk New York stock exchange transactions. Again, big things are promised for this issue in a speculative way. Evidently, there may be matters stirring in the stock as Union Provident, the Stewart petroleum hold-

ing company, also is acting as if there is something tangible in the reported amalgamation of the two interests named. Union, however, is sluggish and acts as if lower prices may prevail in that security in the near future.

Amalgamated continues fairly active with transactions moderate; Central is as yet asleep. Columbia is firm at recent high prices and Olinda is active at times.

Rice Ranch has been discharging rockets of an up and down nature, the stock having broken to 105 and rebounded to 135, all within four days. A short interest was uncovered and smoked out, which was responsible for the fireworks. It is insisted that the regular one and one half per cent a month dividend is to be cut with the November disbursement, to one per cent. The lesser oils are still in the dumps.

Bank shares are soft, the better known issues not being in demand for the time. Security is at 450 and Citizens National is offered at 265. First National alone among the higher priced shares continues to show strength.

In the industrial list the Edisons remain firm, and Los Angeles Home preferred is fairly strong. L. A. Investment is in demand, dividend on until Oct. 31.

Bonds are being sought for investment with the several Homephones and Producers Transportation the favorites. Union and Associated Oil 5s are only fairly active.

Some of the more popular mining stocks are being worked up and the market is acting as if there may be a scalp in a few of them.

There is nothing on the horizon to affect monetary conditions to the disadvantage of the ordinary borrower.

Municipal railway commission, which has decided to build a railway on San Pedro street from Ninth to Aliso, has asked that an issue be made after Jan. 1 to complete the road to the harbor.

## CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

NAME.	OFFICERS.
<b>MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK</b> S. E. Cor. Third and Spring	W. H. HOLLIDAY, President. J. H. RAMBOZ, Cashier. Capital, \$200,000. Surplus and Profits, \$800,000.
<b>NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA</b> N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring	J. E. FISHBURN, President. H. S. McKEE, Cashier. Capital, \$500,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000.
<b>CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK</b> S. E. Cor. Fourth and Broadway	S. F. ZOMBRO, President. JAMES B. GIST, Cashier. Capital, \$300,000.00 Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$244,000.
<b>CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK</b> S. W. Cor. Third and Main	A. J. WATERS, President. E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$700,000.
<b>COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK</b> 401 South Spring, Cor. Fourth	W. A. BONYNGE, President. NEWMAN, ESSICK, Cashier. Capital, \$200,000. Surplus & Undivided Profits, \$80,000.
<b>FARMERS &amp; MERCHANTS NAT. BANK</b> Corner Fourth and Main	I. W. HELLMAN, President. V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.
<b>FIRST NATIONAL BANK</b> S. E. Cor. Second and Spring	J. M. ELLIOTT, President. W. T. B. HAMMOND, Cashier. Capital Stock, \$1,250,000. Surplus and Profits, \$1,625,000.
<b>NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN LOS ANGELES</b> N. E. Cor. Second and Main	F. M. DOUGLAS, President. H. J. STAVE, Cashier. Capital, \$300,000. Surplus, \$25,000.

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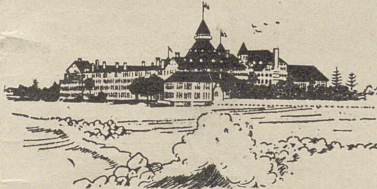
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“My very first Christmas Dolls and my very best. You know I’m going to make my headquarters at Bullock’s again this year.

—“I had hoped that great new store would be completely ready, for I’m going to need an immense lot of room.

—“But I’m going to get just as much space in that new 12-story addition as I can. Yes, and, indeed, I am going to make the very most of it—

—“Don’t miss seeing the Dollar Dolls

—“They’re over 2 feet tall—Maybe bigger than baby herself.

—“Then there are other toys. I’m sending advance shipments every day now—

—“Remember my headquarters will be at Bullock’s.”

—Nearly every department is filled with Christmas interest.

—**The Handkerchiefs**

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—Drift on drift of Alpine embroidered linen handkerchiefs, 3 for 50c.

—All linen initialed handkerchiefs, 10c.

—**The Fancy Goods**

—Are out in a notable holiday display on the 4th floor—

—**Free Needlework Classes**

Are busy! busy! busy! on Christmas gifts—

—**Sparkling Cut Glass**

—is shedding radiance over an important section of the 5th floor—beauty and value richly combined.

—On the Main Floor—New Jewelry and Silverware; novelties in leather goods; neckwear, ribbons, hosiery and gloves are attracting unusual attention.

—Begin your Christmas buying now—Early! No, indeed, and it is getting later every day.

—Now—is the time to buy!

